Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors.
GEO. E. BRACKETT, }

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Potato Culture in Maine.

Next to the hay crop, we think potatoes may be considered the greatest crop in Maine. Had it not been for the potato rot, which, for so many years has scourged us, but which has now happily mostly disappeared, we should have ranked first among the States in regard to this crop. We now rank the third;—New York and Pennsylvania going ahead of us. According to the estimates made by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, there were raised, in Maine, last season, nearly *seven millions* of bushels of potatoes, and it was not a very favorable year for this crop either. Of these, nearly half a million of bushels have been shipped from one single port—that of Bangor, and probably as many more will be shipped there in the spring. Notwithstanding the large amount of this crop raised among us, it is one that receives perhaps as little preparation for its reception and care while growing, as any one cultivated among us. If this statement be true, and we challenge contradiction in regard to it, is it not reasonable to infer that a little more care in the preparation of the soil, and management of the crop, while growing would very largely increase it? There can be no doubt of it, and we will proceed to suggest wherein some improvements could be made.

Have we got the best varieties under cultivation, quality and bearing properties considered? This is a question of no small importance. We must grow those which have good qualities for the market, or there will be little sale. At present the Jackson and the Orono varieties seem to meet the readiest sale, and hence they are most raised of the many varieties. But there are other varieties claiming to be equally good in quality, and far better yielders. Among these, may be named the several varieties originated by Rev. C. Goodrich. Also Davis Seedlings so called. Recently a seedling, originated by D. Bulkley, Esq., of Williamstown. (Mass.) called Bulkley's Seedlings come in for a share of public favor. We obtained some seed of Mr. Bulkley last spring, and gave them trial. We find them a hardy, robust grower, not so early as some, but prolific and of excellent quality. The season was not very propitious last year, it being too dry about the time the tubers were forming, which undoubtedly checked the number in the hill, but those which did form, obtained good size. A part of our "patch" on which they grew adjoined a thick grove which shaded them so that we did not obtain quite half as many where this took place as we did from the same quantity of land further from the trees.

It has been proved that high manuring with barn yard manure as we used to before the advent of the rot, tends to promote that disease, probably because it renders the stalks more succulent and tender, so that the seed, or spores of the fungus which constitutes that disease, find it easier to effect a lodgment, can penetrate easier and find more nourishment. We have found that a moderate dressing of barn yard composted manure, spread and harrowed in, with an application of some of the modern fertilizers in the hill, secures a crop of excellent quality if it does not give so many bushels as a full, old-fashioned dressing of animal manure used to. Guano, is good, but costly. Phosphate of lime is good, and not quite so expensive as guano. Among the many fertilizers recommended we think highly of sea rock weed and muck. The muck we would compost with salt and lime, and place it in the hill, and the rock weed we would put in with this. We prefer it in the ground or pulverized condition as prepared by our friend A. Johnston, Esq., of Wiscasset, whose experiments in the preparation of this material, so as to render it portable, as well as applicable to any kind of crops, deserves the attention of farmers throughout the State. Some experiments with it in various ways last summer induce us to form a very favorable opinion of it thus prepared.

We would refer to the statement of Mr. Pratt, member of our Board of Agriculture, made by him before the Board, and published in our report of its doings last week. It will there be seen that he found the use of this prepared rock weed dressing valuable for the potato crop.

Another point to be considered in this culture, especially in the present scarcity of labor, is the best way to plant, hoe, and harvest. Although all of these labors as applied to potatoes are generally considered as among the roughest and coarsest of farm operations it is nevertheless true that this crop feels and manifests the good effects of careful manipulation in its culture.

It may be not be out of place to mention here, that we have recently examined a machine for planting potatoes, invented by Joseph L. True, a young man of Garland, in this State, which we think will be a very valuable labor saving implement for this purpose. It cuts the potato, makes the furrow, drops the pieces regularly and at given distances in it, and then covers them up as it moves along. A man and a horse will plant, say six acres per day as our land is generally prepared, and more in proportion to the smoother condition of the field.

In regard to hoeing, the different kind of horse hoes come into play very well for this purpose, but we have found a light double mould board horse plow as good as anything. The weeds between the rows are thereby rooted up, and the potatoes hilled up at the same operation.

As to digging, or gathering the crop the old way of doing it with hand and hoe, basket and boy, is most common yet. There have been several machines patented, called "potato diggers," but we have never seen them work, and can therefore say nothing of their merits or demerits. Whatever these may be, we have no doubt we shall ere long hear that the exuberant brain of some live Yankee has produced one that will dig, pick up and sort out into sizes, and load up at one operation all by horse or ox power. Potatering by machinery will then become a pleasant, productive and profitable business in Maine.

☞The weather during January has been very favorable for stock growers, and those whose supply of fodder is a little short.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Goodale's Report for 1863.

This document has been distributed to the Legislature, and we are under obligations to the author for a copy. It forms a volume of 279 pages, and besides the usual proceedings of the Board at its last session—occupying 73 pages—it has articles upon Cheese Making by the factory system, with suggestions upon the adaptibility of our State thereto; Fruit Culture; Agricultural Statistics; with a few remarks upon the proposed Agricultural College. Some notes upon this report are offered.

1st. Is our present means of obtaining agricultural statistics the most perfect and effective that can be employed for that purpose? Most emphatically it is not. In the statistics given in this volume we have returns from only 237 towns, while from over one-half, or 268 towns, no returns have been received; yet, notwithstanding this, there is a law among us which requires that the selectmen of each city, town or plantation shall make returns to the Secretary of State of the amount of the agricultural productions grown therein. If, with the law as it is now, we fail to get a perfect return of the statistics of the farm, ought we not to have a change therein? Most assuredly, for we must *aim* at perfection in this matter, even if we do not attain to it. How shall this be done? By making it incumbent upon the school agent in each district to collect the statistics of that district—with which he is better acquainted, and can obtain a more correct account than the selectmen—and return them to the municipal officers of each town to be forwarded to head-quarters.

2d. The manufacture of cheese in associated dairies, although a new thing to us, is not an experiment. Its practicability and economy has been established beyond question. There can be no doubt but what it can be profitably carried on in this State, as well as in New York, and it only needs to be started among us to convince the most "old fogyish" that the thing can be "did." Its advantages are many, its disadvantages few; the former overbalances the latter, as witness the following:—Cheese made by the factory system is of a uniform quality throughout; the peculiar cooking process of the curd, while it is being made, hastens the curing so much that it can be marketed soon; the hard labor attendant upon cheese making by the farmer's wife is done away; and the cheese usually brings from two and a half to three cents per pound more than the home made cheese. The disadvantages are, that it is very difficult to keep the large cans clean in which the milk is conveyed to the factory house, the liability of the milk to sour; the labor of carrying the milk is considerable trouble, and the whey is lost. But as remarked, the latter are of slight consequence in comparison with the former. Who in our State will secure the first fortune by engaging at once in cheese making on the plan of associated dairies?

3. The subject of fruit culture—an important one to our farmers—is treated in a practical and thorough manner. It will form a convenient hand-book for those who have no other work on the orchard and fruit growing, and its directions, hints and descriptions of fruits, are all adapted to our soil and climate, and in a great measure are derived from the experiences of our own intelligent fruit growers. Eighty-two varieties of apples are described, and forty-six descriptions of pears given; many of them illustrated by outline. Mr. Goodale is well qualified to prepare such a treatise, and it has been well performed.

4. A little over three pages are devoted to the proposed Agricultural College, and we are surprised to see that Mr. Goodale has somewhat changed his views in regard to its establishment. In his former report (1862) and also in the discussions before the Board last winter, Mr. Goodale took very decided ground in favor of a separate and independent institution, and presented the advantages of it in strong language. In the present report, after saying that as a separate institution, the Agricultural College would best correspond with the intention of the grant, would more readily excite a greater interest in the classes for which it is intended, and would appear more conspicuously both as the educator, the organ and representative of the industrial classes—Mr. Goodale goes on to specify four characteristics which the Agricultural College *might have* if connected with an already established literary institution, and yet these characteristics would not keep it from being overshadowed and superseded by the older institutions, as it certainly would be, and they are those which would not give it a *distinct character*. Mr. Goodale asks:—"If, from economical considerations the college must be connected with another institution, cannot some way be devised by which many of the advantages of a separate and independent existence may be secured?" We answer *no*, and modestly ask Mr. Goodale, if, with his practical experience, he can devise such a plan. If he can, we would like to be informed of the same. Possibly *a few* of the advantages might be obtained, but would they be sufficient to warrant its connection with a literary institution? We think not. Better wait three, five or ten years, and have it started upon its own basis, than to connect it with any of our literary institutions and have it buried in as many years. This expression I am sure, corresponds with the opinion of every member of the Board of Agriculture, of the majority of the Legislature, and of every intelligent and deep thinking farmer in our State.

CINCINNATUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Trip Through Aroostook---No. 2.

"Are you bound up to Aroostook?" is a question asked the traveler when heading north and 125 miles above Bangor, giving him an idea that this must be a great country, and a portion of it a long way off. By glancing at the map of Maine the reader will see that this county, like other newly settled portions of the country, is first inhabited along the lakes and rivers, where the lumbermen have explored and made openings, and where the water is the original track or line of communication and transportation.

Hodgdon, Houlton and Littleton on the North Branch, and Monticello on the South Branch of the Meduxnekeag, which flows into the St. John at Woodstock, and Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Lyndon, Maysville, Washburn, Ashland, and Masardis on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, connecting with the St. John above Tobique, and the entire northern portion of the county drained by branches of the St. John—all show that Aroostook must, for a time, be dependent upon that noble river to float her lumber to market. The first range of lots bordering on the Province, has been considered most desirable for settling from their proximity and easy access to the St. John, and where a ready market is usually found for hay, oats and cedar shingles. The present demand for ship timber is being supplied in part by Tamarack, which is abundant here, and superior in size and quality to that found elsewhere in the State. It is now hauled to the Woodstock & St. Andrews Railroad, and mostly bought by New Brunswickers.

There is also a good demand for cedar shingles, and with an unlimited supply of the best material, and the best season ever known for "swamping," the shingle weavers and shingle haulers are doing a brisk business just now—they are the currency in many places, going quick for $2.50 to $3 per thousand, in exchange for family stores. Teams bound "outside" for supplies are usually loaded with shingles, and a large quantity are now sent out by the St. Andrews Railroad, while immense piles are accumulating on the rivers and streams for rafting next season.

The expense of transporting freight from Bangor to Presque Isle and vicinity, is now about $25 per ton, while it can be brought from Boston to Houlton by steamer, railroad and team, for less money. Although our people would prefer to run their own engine and sail their own boat, they will pay large tribute to cousin John until the Aroostook railroad is built.

Oats, where I am now located, weigh thirty-seven pounds per bushel, and are worth fifty cents by weight. Farmers here and at Fort Fairfield, are hauling them to Tobique, where they get sixty cents, but have to give33⅓ lbs. per bushel and take Yankee money. Good hay is worth $8 to $10 per ton; clover seed, well filled and plenty, but no price yet established.

There is only one foot of snow in the woods, and the teamsters say it is the best sledding or swamping ever known. S. N. T.

Limestone, Jan. 18, 1864.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

[Corrections. Mr. Pratt's statement in regard to the experiment of rockweed for potatoes was inserted incorrectly last week. The amount produced was as follows:

No. 1. No manure in hill, produced 133 lbs.—71 bush.
No. 2. Ashes " " 152 lbs.—81 "
No. 3. Rockweed " " 184 lbs.—98 "
No. 4. Ashes and Rockweed " 183 lbs.—97½ "

Mr. Thompson of Stockton, said cattle loved grass grown where a top-dressing of fish guano had been applied to the surface, as a *fall* feed, not *full* feed.]

Tuesday, Afternoon, Jan. 26.

The Board having formally opened, and disposed of preliminary business, the subject of "Dairy Husbandry" was discussed in an

INFORMAL MEETING.

Mr. French of Chesterville, was invited to the Chair.

Mr. Goodale was called upon to make some remarks. He reviewed the subject at considerable length, stating he had so frequently spoken upon the matter, that there might be much repetition to his remarks. [We design in what follows, to report only what seemed new and particularly valuable. Our readers all probably have access to Mr. Goodale's Reports for the past two years, wherein this subject is fully treated.] He was convinced there were many sections of the State where dairy husbandry could be entered into to a greater extent than it now is, with great profit; such are some portions of Aroostook and Penobscot, and a considerable part of Franklin, Cumberland, Oxford and Androscoggin Counties; of course that part of Maine along the coast is not fitted for it—but it is safe to say that one-fourth part of the State is admirably adapted for it. Perhaps we may not produce so many gallons of milk per acre, as in some parts of New York, but, considering the price of land and labor with us, we can do as well as they can in New York. It is hard work to make cheese in families, in the present scarcity of skilful dairy labor, and this can be obviated by the establishment of associated dairies. Mr. Goodale here gave a complete history of the factory system of cheese making in Oneida and Herkimer Counties, N. Y., from their establishment ten years ago by Mr. Jesse Williams, to the present day, when they have 34 or 35 in Oneida County, in successful operation. Besides the above there are several in Herkimer County, two in Massachusetts, and some in Ohio and Connecticut. These factories, upon an average consume the milk of about 500 cows. He could notice but very little difference in the climate, soil, and natural features of Herkimer County, N. Y., and our own State. Indeed the winters are if anything worse than our own. The dairy farmers there buy their cows; they cannot afford to raise them, because the same food made into cheese will bring them so much more money than it will in any other way. Our farmers have bred too much for other qualities than milking; these latter, which are of equal, if not of greater importance, have been suffered to depreciate. In New York, the cows attached to Dairy Factories average about 2100 quarts of milk each per annum. [Mr. Goodale here read a communication from a gentleman engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese in Orange County, N. Y., for the New York City market. This letter will be published hereafter. It detailed the account of making butter and cheese, the former for the New York market, and the latter for the South American and West India market.] The milk is first made into butter, and then cheese is made of the same afterwards. The cheese so made is cooked a little harder than the cheese made in Herkimer county for the English market, it is colored higher, and what is of much importance—though it may appear a small matter—they are all of a certain form, size and weight. It is called Goshen cheese or English dairy cheese; it will keep in any climate, and finds a market in California, South America, and the West Indies. [Mr. Goodale spoke of the manufacture of condensed milk, and exhibited a sample of the same. Its manufacture consumes a large amount of milk. It is extensively used in the army, among the hospitals, &c.] Cheese made by the factory system, will bring one cent per pound more (after deducting the expenses of making) than that made in families. He believed farmers in Maine could get fifty per cent. more for the feed consumed, by engaging in the manufacture of butter upon this system, than by any other way it could be consumed.

Dr. Holmes, being called upon by the Chair, made some remarks upon the manufacture of cheese in Maine by associated dairies. He believed we were not yet ready to go into it because we had no market. Let some one in Portland or Bath say to the farmers of Maine, "we will take all the cheese you can make and pay you the cash for it at a good price," and the cheese factories will start up all around. Let us first find a good market, know that the cheese will be taken off our hands for a certainty, and then there will be found farmers enough who are ready to go into it. In the valley of the Androscoggin there is considerable cheese made, and it is cheese of as good quality as any made in the State. When it is ready to bemarketed the farmer takes a load into his wagon or pung and starts off. He is uncertain about selling it, and about the price he will get. He may, and he may not sell his load in a week, and he may or may not get a high price for it. He believed cows should have good winter keeping, that they might be in a proper condition to go through the summer season without being run down. In regard to making cheese from the milk after butter had been made from it—as practiced by some of the farmers in Orange County, N. Y.,—he thought there was a good deal of philosophy to it. Much of the cheesey matter of the milk is left in it after made into butter, and he believed quite a respectable cheese might be made therefrom, even by our Maine dairymen. He believed in the chemistry of this double operation. He thought it would be a good plan for our farmers to confer with the traders of Portland, for a market for cheese, and if they would agree to take it at a given price, he believed that there would be plenty of cheese. We have not a firm market in Maine for any farm product. Why do farmers go into sheep-keeping with a rush? Because they can sell their wool at their own doors, at a high price. When wool goes down and beef comes up, away go the sheep, and beef cattle take their places. Again horses are profitable. The 2.40 men come round and buy horses at a high figure, and the farmers raise all the nags—good, bad, and indifferent—that can be kept upon their farms.

Referring to some remarks of Dr. Holmes, Mr. Goodale replied that he did not intend to be understood as saying that the cows in New York were not wintered well. They were wintered well. The profits of a cow in summer depends very much upon their being kept well in winter. Many of the farmers in New York had told him their herds averaged 600 lbs. of cheese to a cow, or 2400 quarts of milk. All the best cheese made in Herkimer County goes to England, and the foreign market depends upon the rate of exchange. The cheese we get here from New York is a second quality, that which cannot be sold abroad. Mr. Goodale gave an account of a cheese market he attended in one of the counties in New York. The dairy farmers there have certain days for carrying their cheese to market, called market days. The cheese is there manufactured as nearly alike as it can be in families. The buyers come up from New York City upon certain days to purchase the cheese. On the day he was there the amount of cheese sold—being the cheese of one half a week, there being two market days a week, Mondays and Thursdays—was 258,774 pounds.

Dr. Holmes spoke of the facilities afforded the farmers of New York State by having the great city of New York to feed. The foreign market for cheese was comparatively of a very recent date. He thought an effort should be made to induce laborers from other sections of the world to come into Maine, or we should not make cheese enough for our own tables.

Specimens of cheese were exhibited by Mr. Goodale from Herkimer County, N. Y.; also from Mr. W. W. Johnson of Brewer, Mr. Amasa Bigelow and Mr. Stephen Potter of Skowhegan.

Adjourned.

Evening Session—Informal Meeting.

Mr. French of Chesterville, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Anderson of Cumberland, opened the evening's discussion. He spoke mainly upon the matter of breeding for the dairy, and believed it was possible to make good milkers of any breed of stock, by giving attention to the milking qualities wholly. His remarks were judicious and practical, and will be given at greater length hereafter.

Mr. Pratt of Androscoggin, referred to the Agricultural statistics of the State as contained in Mr. Goodale's last Report, and if they were correct it was evident that the dairy business was not a profitable one in Maine. Reckoning the butter at 25 cts. per lb., and the cheese at 12½ cts. per lb., the value of the dairy products of the State is as follows:

Cheese,	$1,114,690.50
Butter,	102,743.50

The average value of the butter and cheese produced in the State from one cow, he estimated at $18.22. In Androscoggin County it was $25.00, and in his own town (Greene) he was proud to know it was $35 per cow. In his county they had bred extensively into the Devons. Their pastures were good.

Mr. Bigelow of Somerset, said that unless farmers could get from $35 to $40 value per year, from a cow it was best not to keep them. The great drawback is, the farmers and farmers' wives do not understand how to take care of the milk and make a good article of butter or cheese. The dairy people of Somerset County need not carry one ounce of butter or cheese to market, provided they make a first rate article—as it can all be sold at their own doors at almost their own price. He believed that not one cow in five of the Durham breed was suitable to keep as a milker, at least such was his own experience. If farmers cannot get an average of $35 or $40 per cow, annually, they should dispose of them and go to keeping sheep.

Mr. Wasson of Hancock, spoke at considerable length. He believed his section of the State was not adapted to dairy farming; thought it would be the worst policy that could be adopted. The hay crop was exceedingly uncertain.

He spoke of cranberries. Four years ago a gentleman started a cranberry plantation upon half an acre. In two years he had sold enough to pay the expenses of preparing his plantation. Last year he had sold enough to come to $150, and this year he raised 130 bushels, which he sold for $3.00 per bushel.

Mr. Goodale. The secret of successful farming lies in adapting crops to soil, climate, market, and other circumstances. I would not recommend dairy husbandry for Hancock County farmers. The shore counties of Maine are not adapted to the business.

The Chairman made some lengthy remarks upon the subject of cheese making in Maine. He believed that Franklin, Oxford, Androscoggin, and part of Somerset counties were well adapted to dairy husbandry. One reason why farmers had not succeeded in making an excellent quality of dairy products was the want of systematic effort in the business. The market of New York had a tendency to create associated effort in the making of cheese. We in Maine can also make a market, but we want men to lead off. If we cannot put up cheese factories we want men to adopt a system of making it that can be followed by others, so that the farmer who keeps from four to six cows can have the same advantages of him who keeps fifteen or twenty. Let us produce a uniformly good article, and the market price will rise accordingly. All farmers should make butter and cheese as nearly alike as possible. He believed a great part of the country merchants were at fault. They did not discriminate sufficiently between a poor, a good, and an extra article of butter or cheese, and the consequence was, farmers did not get enough for a good quality, while others got too much for a poor quality.

Mr. Gilbert of Androscoggin, was the next speaker. He spoke of the difference in the markets for all kinds of farm products now, from what it was twenty years ago. Formerly all the butter made in Maine was sold at country stores at a small price, and the good, bad and extra, was all packed in firkins together and sent to Boston market. Within a few years we have got better cows, and make a better quality of butter, which brings a larger price in the market. He kept six cows (one of which was a three-years-old heifer) and he had made 900 pounds of cheese, and about 300 pounds of butter, besides what butter a family of five persons had used. His butter he had sold for 25 cts. per pound.

Mr. J. R. Pulsifer of Poland, kept cows for the purpose of sending milk to Portland market. His cows yielded him an average of $50 per year. He kept about fifteen cows. Preferred the grade Durham, although he had a few of the grade Ayrshire.

Hon. Warren Percival of Vassalboro', gave an account of his efforts in breeding thorough-bred Durhams, and giving particular attention to the milking properties. He will not purchase an animal to breed from unless its pedigree can be found on record in the Herdbooks. Last year he kept twelve cows, two of which were farrow. He had sold five calves for $40 each, and had five left as good as those sold. He had also made about 800 lbs. of butter. He believed a mixed system of husbandry was the safest.

Mr. Goodale. Women employed in the cheese factories of New York, get from $3 to $6 per week, and board. One dairymaid, with three or four women to assist—besides men—will make up the milk of 500 or 1000 cows.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Dill, Rogers, Bigelow, Wasson, and others, until an adjournment was called for.

Note. We introduce here the description of Mr. Chamberlain's Seed Drill, of which something has been said. A patent has been applied for:

The machine is simple in construction, all its parts and combinations are at once seen and easily understood. It is readily changed to drop at distances of 6, 12, 18 and 36 inches. The quantity of seed dropped admits of eight changes, and by adding to its bulk *flour of bone*, or any other finely divided fertilizer, or sand, the amount discharged can be regulated at will. The eight changes are made by raising a pin and moving a circular reed. The quantity of seed discharged is not affected by the rate of speed at which the machine is moved. The seed is dropped in full view of the operator; so that there is a constant evidence that the work is being done without a break. The machine is all iron and steel, except the handle, and will last a lifetime.

Wednesday—Informal Meeting.

Fruit.

Mr. Holbrook, of Freeport, of the House of Representatives, was invited to the chair.

Dr. Weston, Chairman of the Business Committee, introduced the subject in a few general remarks. He stated the plan of procedure to be as follows: a particular fruit will be named, the apple shown to the audience, that an opportunity may be had to test its merits and compare specimens, and the statements of cultivators in different parts of the State obtained. He would name first the

Blue Pearmain. In Bangor it succeeded well in garden or rich culture; tree hardy and productive; is surpassed by some other varieties for cooking. Mr. Chamberlain—Tree hardy, good bearer. Mr. Foster of Gardiner—Tree perfectly hardy. A very light bearer in Kennebec county. Mr. Pratt—A very moderate bearer in Androscoggin county. Mr. Jaquith of Albion—Would not recommend it for orchard culture. Succeeds well in gardens. Needs a deep moist soil. Mr. Goodale—Tree succeeds best in clay soils. Its chief quality is that it bears best when other varieties bear light. Mr. Cargill of East Winthrop—Is rarely cultivated in western part of Kennebec county. Mr. Dill of Phillips.—In the northern part of Franklin county, on high farms, it is a very good bearer and very hardy. Mr. Russ of Franklin county—In Farmington it sells the best of any apple in market. Very good bearer, keeping qualities good.

Northern Spy. Dr. Weston. The tree in Bangor, bears at at earlier age than in some other parts of the State. Remarkable hardy; not liable to winter kill; bear every year; fruit keeps late, and is one of the best sorts for Maine. Mr. Foster—With me this tree contradicts its general character. Are good bearers; need high culture. Mr. Jaquith—succeeded well with him in Albion. Keeping qualities inferior to R. I. Greening. Mr. Chamberlain exhibited some fine specimens grown by Mr. Russell Eaton of Augusta. Had succeeded well with Mr. E. Mr. Pratt—Late in coming into bearing. Mr. Gilbert of Greene—Did not dare to recommend them; require a fine, deep, moist soil and high culture; keep until August and hold flavor well.

[Beautiful specimens of this apple were exhibited from the nursery of Mr. John Currier of Waldoboro'.]

Mr. Goodale—It was first introduced into this State by myself in 1841. The fruit is best in February, although it will keep later; its peculiar freshness of flavor, after it has been long kept, is one of its desirable qualities.

Minister. Dr. Weston—Tree a free grower; hardy, abundant bearer; flavor sprightly. Mr. Pratt—Not gone into general culture with us. Mr. Goodale—It comes in a season when we have but few good apples; keeps until spring; is fit for market in December.

[Fine specimens of this apple were shown from the nursery of Mr. Currier of Waldoboro.']

Old Nonesuch or Red Canada. Dr. Weston—Tree healthy, good bearer; fruit nice and sells well; fruit is not spotted. Mr. Goodale—Is not profitable for general culture; in some parts of Penobscot county the soil and climate seem to suit it; with me, the tree is unhealthy and fruit is liable to blight. Mr. Chamberlain—With me the tree is hardy. Mr Wingate of Hallowell—Entirely worthless with us. Mr Foster—Will keep fair until July; tree is liable to canker; not of much value.

American Golden Russett. Mr Foster—Tree hardy, good bearer and a good grower; tree liable to overbear. Mr Rogers—Produces abundantly in vicinity of Topsham.

Fameuse, or Snow Apple. Dr Weston—This apple originated in Canada; it maintains the same good qualities here that it has in Canada. Mr Goodale—Is worthy of more general culture in Maine; tree very hardy; will grow as far north as the crab; abundant bearer; is not of large size but very juicy; November and December. Mr Jaquith—Is very hardy, very productive and very uniform in size. Mr Haines of Aroostook—The tree bears every year with us; at Fort Fairfield they succeed well.

Pomme Gris—Mr Goodale—Tree hardy; fruit below medium, of exquisite flavor.

Black Oxford. Dr Weston—Is not very extensively grown in Penobscot county; keeping qualities superior; valuable for cooking. Mr Pratt—tree hardy; great bearer; liable to overbear. Mr Chamberlain—Hardy; good bearer. Mr Foster—Is not much esteemed with us; keeping qualities superior. Mr Gilbert of Greene—This apple originated in Paris, Oxford county; is not first class; will not keep better than the Greening.

Yellow Bellflower. Mr Foster—With good culture is a good bearer; would recommend it for high or garden culture. Mr Anderson of Windham—It bears wonderfully with me, and the trees much neglected. [Mr A. appealed to the Secretary to know if he was not a first rate hand to neglect an orchard.] Mr Foster—The tree is inclined to send out too many limbs. Mr Goodale said the tree was very capricious. Mr Wingate—Tree requires a rich, deep, sheltered soil; is liable to split down. Mr Pratt—Tree a shy bearer; is liable to split down; fruit needs to be handled with great care.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Dr Weston—Is a popular sort; quality unsurpassed; tree hardy and productive. Mr Chamberlain—Tree defective; on the farm where he was born a tree of this sort has borne fruit every year for fifty years. Mr Jaquith—tree hardy, good bearer, but the apple is not a long keeping variety.

Nodhead, or Jewett's Red. Dr. Weston—Is considered a desirable acquisition; tree good grower and hardy; the skin is tender and is liable to be stung; flavor good. Mr Chamberlain—Fair winter apple; retains its flavor very late; good bearer. Mr Goodale—Fruit larger in the eastern than in the western part of the State; best cider apples we have. Mr Carpenter of Pittston—is a desirable apple; the fruit will keep until April; is liable to be defective on one side. Mr Jaquith—tree hardy; and with good cultivation is a good bearer. Mr Pratt—Is apt to overbear; the tree, however, is a good bearer, and is hardy. Mr Barrows of Fryeburg—Is one of the best fall apples we have, and sells well in the market; quality is superior.

After this, many apples for name were introduced by several gentlemen, which elicited much discussion, but nothing was decided with regard to them, except in a few cases where the apples were identified.

Adjourned.

Evening Session—Informal Meeting.

John F. Anderson occupied the Chair. The discussion of the apple was again resumed. Mr. Goodale making the opening remarks which were of a general nature, and treated of the profits and principles of this branch of husbandry. He read a communication upon this subject from Hon S F Perley, which will be published hereafter.

Red Astrachan. Dr Weston—Hardy; good for all Northern Maine and the Provinces. Mr Goodale—commended it as saleable and good for family use. Could be grown to advantage for early market. Mr Foster—Should stand at the head of list of autumn apples; bears early, annually and full. Mr Dill—said it was a shy bearer with him.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Dr Weston—Hardy to the northern limits of apple production in Maine; no better variety for cooking. Mr Goodale—Not as good as Red Astrachan; great bearer in the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr Wingate named the *Yeoman's Bowl*, an early, sweet, fine grained, and juicy apple. Mr Goodale, Mr Foster and others thought it the *Early Bough*.

Gravenstein. Mr. Goodale—This is a native of Germany. The flesh is tender, the apple has a high flavor, and is very juicy. Tree thrifty, vigorous and productive. The tree is liable to a malignant, cankery disease, which affects the trunk of the tree and soon completely girdles it. Dr Weston—Is a desirable apple in every respect. Mr Jaquith—The tree is healthy with me. Mr Pratt—Tree healthy with us; best fall apple we have. [Mr Jaquith stated that he placed strips of birch bark about a foot in length, so as to come well up on the tree around the trunk, in order to prevent the mice from gnawing the bark. Perhaps it would also prevent the borer.]—The opinion of several other members was given in regard the disease of the tree mentioned by Mr Goodale, but it was not common in other parts of the State.

Benoni. Mr Foster—A good apple; tree hardy and productive. Mr Goodale—Have had but little experience with it. Tree of upright growth; fruit of fine quality; tree not very productive. Bears most in alternate years. Dr Weston—Excellent in quality, but is not a good bearer.

Garden Royal. Mr Goodale—A slow grower; fruit superior; highly flavored; rather tender. Usually grown as a garden variety. Within a few years it has appeared extensively in the Portland market.

Jonathan. Mr Goodale—Introduced by Judge Buel of Albany. Fruit of small size. Is not much disseminated in Maine. Medium size; exceedingly hardy, and productive. Young shoots are apt to be tender.

Mr Bigelow of Somerset, remarked that in his section, there was no market for fall apples, and yet there was an over-abundance of this variety. It was profitable to feed them to hogs, sheep, &c., but he believed that winter varieties should take their place. He inquired of Mr Goodale what varieties of winter apples he would recommend.

Mr Goodale replied that it was a hard question to answer in a direct manner. He made some general remarks on the varieties best adapted to certain locations, soils, aspects, &c. He would be glad to find an apple to take the place in Maine, that the Baldwin did in Massachusetts, but he had been unsuccessful in so doing. He remarked that all farmers ought to look carefully among our native seedlings to see what apples gave promise of excellence in this respect. He had thought the Ben Davis apple might in a measure supply the place of the Baldwin, but had subsequently concluded that it did not mature sufficiently in Maine. Mr Goodale thought well of the Roxbury Russett and Greening.

Mr Bigelow asked what was the best exposure or site, for an orchard. This inquiry brought out some discussion, but nothing definite was reached. A southern slope has the most to recommend it, but some trees succeed better upon a northern than a southern slope.

Mr Goodale said if he wished to set out an orchard he should go round among the orchards in his vicinity, that were upon different slopes and situations, see how the trees succeed, and, other things being equal, should set his trees as nearly as possible upon that slope where other trees did best.

Among the apples exhibited, Mr C M Pratt of Androscoggin, showed specimens of the "Noyes Apple," a native of Minot, and a fruit of much promise. They were grown on the farm of Mr O H Brown of Minot. The tree is vigorous and bears well; fruit medium size, and where known, readily sells for fifty cents per barrel more than the Baldwin. Is prime in December and January.

Pears.

Dr Weston stated that a new seedling pear had recently come into notice in this State, called the "Nickerson Pear." It originated in Readfield, in Kennebec county, and as Mr Nickerson was present, he called upon him for some account of the same.

Mr S H Nickerson. The original tree came from seed planted by Ex-Governor Huntoon, when he resided in Readfield, and the tree was transplanted from there to my place. It has had no care taken of it, and would have been cut down a dozen times before its value became known, had an axe been at hand. It has bore every year, but a larger quantity is produced every other year. The fruit was exhibited at the State Faire in Portland and Augusta. The Committee at Augusta named it the "Nickerson Seedling." The original tree, in 1860, only about seven inches in diameter, produced three barrels of pears which sold for $12.50 per barrel. It is very hardy; several hundred grafts have been set, and not one has died. It unites on the thorn and mountain ash, and forms a perfect union on the pear stock. Does not keep a great while after it is in eating. It was exhibited at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society six or seven years ago, and was called the Louise Bonne d' Jersey by them. A discussion concerning this pear was had in the *Boston Journal* at that time, and its claim to originality established. The skin of the pear is hard; will not bruise when quite ripe, and is never knotty. Should be taken off about two weeks before it is ripe.

Mr Foster had found it to unite perfectly with the quince stock. Had grown it four years on the quince, but had not fruited it. Fruit has not so bright a cheek as the Louise Bonne d' Jersey, is about the same size, and is superior in flavor to that pear.

Mr Goodale remarked that so far as he could ascertain, it was perfectly hardy. Quality equal to the Louis Bonne d' Jersey. It is very productive.

Mr Foster of Gardiner, exhibited a fine collection of pears, the merits of which were fully discussed. Some discussion also occurred on grapes, and the Delaware and Hartford Prolific were still recommended for out door culture in Maine.

Mr. Pratt made some remarks in regard to the effect of the severe winters of 1856 and 1857 on the dwarf pear. His trees were so severely injured that he would have given them to any one who would have taken them away. Since then they have been steadily recovering and this is the case in numerous instances in Androscoggin County. This season one small tree bore one bushel of nice pears.

Dr Weston, making some remarks upon the same topic said, that in his garden, (a sandy loam) the following sorts escaped the above severe winters: Doyne d' Ete, on pear stock; Beurre d' Amalis, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurre, White Doylens, Glout Morceau, all on quince. The following comparatively escaped: Flemish Beauty, Vicar of Winkfield, Belle Lucrative. All others were winter-killed to the snow, but the suckers came up and made good trees. One of them bore considerable this year.

[Note. The following are the names of gentlemen who contributed specimens of fruits to illustrate the discussion on "Fruit Culture," with the number of kinds presented: Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft, nine well known varieties, and several presented for name; Gen J C Stevens of Bangor, four varieties of apples; Albert Noyes, Bangor, four; Elisha White, Hallowell, five; H F Wingate, Hallowell, eleven; Nathan Foster, Gardiner, six of apples and six of pears; John Currier, Waldoboro', three; Lorin Adams, Wilton, five; Dr J C Weston and Albert Emerson, Bangor, each exhibited specimens of the Easter Beurre pear; C M Pratt of Green, presented apples from his own garden, also some raised by E P Tobie of Lewiston; O H Brown, and Mr Nelson of Minot; Albion Ricker of Turner, and Alfred P., and Warren Mower of Greene. Mr Geo A Rogers presented specimens from O E Scribner, W S Scolfield, and Nahum Perkins of Topsham.]

Thursday, Jan 28.

BUSINESS MEETING.

Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., President in the Chair.

The Secretary read the journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr Lee presented a report on the "Culture of Wheat," which was accepted and assigned to this afternoon for its second reading.

Mr Leach presented a paper on Rural Economy, prepared by him during the interval of the session.

On motion of Mr Rogers the report was accepted, and re-committed for amendment at the author's request.

Mr Goodale presented specimens of wool from the flock of Col. S. W. Tinkham of Anson. A portion was placed in the cabinet of the Board, and the remainder distributed among the subscribers.

Thursday—Afternoon Session.

After the usual business of opening, the report of Mr Lee on "Wheat Culture," was read a second time and laid upon the table.

Mr. Goodale, Chairman of the Committee to report on the proposed Agricultural College, read his report a second time.

REPORT.

"The Committee to whom was given the question 'What action will the Board recommend in respect to the proposed Agricultural College?' Report—That the more thought has been given to the subject the more hesitation is felt in expressing a decided opinion regarding the action which would, at the present time, best subserve the interests of the people of the State.—The magnitude of the interests involved, reaching as they do into all the future, affecting the development of our untold natural resources and defying computation; the novelty of the subject, the limited experience of similar institutions in this country, together with our comparative ignorance of their working and results; the probable inapplicability to the wants and genius of our people of the methods of other countries; the doubt which exists in the minds of some regarding the extent to which its want is actually felt at the present time among the industrial classes, for whose benefit it is intended, and consequently regarding the probable number of pupils who would, at an early day, avail themselves of its advantages; the uncertainty which attaches to the money value of the grant made by Congress for its endowment, its probable insufficiency *suitably to endow* upon an independent basis such an institution as is felt to be needed and to be required by the act; the objections to having it incorporated with any of the existing literary colleges; the necessity, arising from the burdens of the war, of incurring no expenses beyond those palpably needed to meet the

offered a resolve commending poultry raising to the attention of the people of Maine, which

On motion of Dr WESTON was accepted and tabled.

Mr ANDERSON said that he had been placed on a committee to investigate the subject of the relative value of low meadow hay in comparison with the English hay. One of the committee—the only one who had had any practical experience in the matter, Mr BACHELDER of Oxford County—had been obliged to leave for home on account of sickness, as the others of the committee had no experience in the matter, but few facts or data could be obtained—which were that it was about two-thirds the value of English hay for neat stock, and that in cold weather it did not furnish a sufficient amount of heat for the animal system—he begged to be excused from serving upon that committee.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Board met at 10 o'clock A. M.

After the formal business of opening was disposed of Mr. ROGERS, Chairman of the Committee on the Pay Roll, presented his report, which was accepted.

Dr. WESTON spoke of the "Sheep Keepers' Association" formed by the farmers of Penobscot county. It has held quarterly meetings, at which practical questions in regard to sheep husbandry have been discussed, among which was the subject of "Legislation in protection of Sheep Husbandry."

A series of resolves were drawn up by that Association, which were presented to the attention of the Board by Dr. Weston.

The resolves are as follows:

Resolved, That the injury inflicted by dogs on sheep is severe and aggravated, and tends greatly to discourage the raising of these useful animals, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the important interests of sheep husbandry demand of the Legislature the imposition of a tax of at least two dollars on each dog kept in the State.

Resolved, That the Legislature ought to enact a law requiring the owner of any dog to pay twice the value of each sheep injured or killed by him to its keeper, and when no owner can be found or the fine is not paid within specified time, that the life of the dog shall be forfeited.

It was voted to refer the resolves to a committee of three appointed by the Chair. That committee consisted of Messrs. Wasson, Weston and Bigelow.

Dr. WESTON read an article from the Portland *Press* in relation to the universal deterioration in the quality of crops—especially the potato—inquiring if it was not the application of special manures, such as guano, fish in it, and that the Siberian Tea had succeeded the best in Aroostook county)—Dill, Lee, and others, (mainly referring to the varieties cultivated) after which, on motion of Mr Chamberlain the report was accepted.

The following order was introduced and adopted:

Ordered, That the Secretary be requested to communicate through the medium of the public press, the facts that the cattle disease known as Lung Murrain or Pleuro Pneumonia—contagious and incurable—exists at the present time in some parts of Massachusetts—and there is eminent danger of its introduction hither, together with such suggestions as he may see fit to offer in connection therewith.

FRIDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock.

Mr PRATT read a report upon the "Culture of the Small Fruits," prepared by him during the interval of the session. It was quite lengthy, but was practical, and the statements were suggestive and carefully made. After its reading, it was accepted and assigned to Saturday P. M. for its second reading.

Mr DILL presented a few statistics in regard to the loss sustained by purchasing our garden seeds from venders, instead of raising them in our own gardens for our own use. The report was accepted and placed in the hands of the Secretary to be disposed of as he saw fit.

MR. ANDERSON, Chairman of the Committee on the "Scientific Survey," presented a report recommending a continuance and completion of the Scientific Survey of the State. It was accepted and assigned to 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, for its second reading.

Mr ROGERS, Chairman of the Committee on Topic No. 4—"What has been the most profitable branch of farm husbandry during the past year?"—read his report. It was accepted and laid over until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The report on "Salt as a Fertilizer" was called up and received its second reading.

Mr ANDERSON thought salt would not show so good results in Mr Rogers' locality as it would in his own. He had seen very marked effect on his barley crop by the application of salt; also upon his mangolds. He used it at the rate of from two to four bushels per acre for barley; and a table spoonful of salt and ashes to the hill for potatoes. Upon mangolds he used it at the rate of 20 bushels per acre sown broadcast.

Mr GOODALE referred to the use of salt in the culture of the mangold, and had known it to have the best results. Indeed he thought it almost indispensable to raising a good crop of mangolds at a distance from the sea shore. Should be applied at about the rate of 20 bushels per acre, unless it is applied near the time of sowing the seed when it should be sown in smaller quantities. Refuse salt could sometimes be obtained cheaply, and the finer the salt the better.

Mr ROGERS had applied it to potatoes, but had received no benefit from it.

Mr PRATT had seen salt applied to gooseberry bushes at the rate of half a pint around each bush, for the purpose of killing the insects, but it did not do it, nor was it of any benefit whatever.

Dr WESTON had used a mixture of spent lime and salt to his cabbages, and it had the effect of keeping off the worms. He had also used it in forming a compost of lime, muck, ashes, &c., and it had proved an excellent fertilizer. Had used it around plum trees with good effect.

Mr JAQUITH, stated his soil to be high, dry, slatey land; and had applied salt to his pastures with a good effect—as it caused the grasses to grow luxuriantly. Had also used a brine about his plum trees and received a benefit from the application.

Mr LEACH. Sowed two bushels of salt on one-half acre sowed with barley; and also sowed one-half acre of barley without the application. The barley on the piece where salt was applied was much better than that where it was not applied. This experiment was performed in 1860. The grass on the salted portion has been better than that on the part of the field unsalted.

Mr BIGELOW, had made some application of salt at different times but had seen no effect from its usage. Had used it some in compost heap.

Adjourned and went into an

INFORMAL MEETING.

Mr WOODMAN of Portland. Had applied salt to plum trees, at the same time his neighbors were cutting down their trees on account of the black knot; but his kept on growing and no signs of black knot appeared. The trees were perfectly healthy, and the soil of each situation identical.

Mr JAQUITH. Had never seen a black knot on any of his trees, where he had used salt. But neglecting to apply it for a year or two it came on.

Mr GOODALE. could never see that salt had any good effect on his plum trees; he had frequently applied it. The black knot is a malignant disease, worse some years than others, and often the soil and climate have a great influence in promoting its growth.

Mr JAQUITH believed salt to be sure death to an apple tree.

Mr WESTON, Superintendent of Schools, had applied salt to corn at the rate of a teaspoonful to the hill, and the corn was superior to that grown side by side without an application of the article.

Mr STETSON of Bangor. Had some fruit trees attacked by the black knot, and made an application of the knife, for several years in succession and saved his trees by the method. He had used muck and found it very beneficial.

[Much discussion occurred in regard to the application of salt to apple trees, some regarding it as a deadly poison, others regarding it as beneficial in moderate quantities. Salt is better spread on in substance than put on in the form of a pickle. This seemed to be decided by the best of evidence.]

[Some discussion occurred on the nature and treatment of the black knot. The experience of the speakers seemed to be that it could be kept under better by the use of the knife than any other method.]

[In the discussion regarding the borer, Mr WESTON said he had succeeded in keeping him out of his trees by a paste of guano and tobacco water. Mr GOODALE remarked that any offensive wash would keep off the fly if applied in season. An application of whale oil soap to the trunk of trees infested by bark lice will destroy them. The application must be made in June, when the scale or egg is just ready to hatch.]

Mr NOYES of Vienna, gave an account of a mineral deposit or formation found about 2½ or 3 feet below the surface in a basin or swamp near the village of Vienna. The muck and deposit in question is about fifteen feet deep—the muck probably three feet—and the deposit is free from all other substance whatever, with the exception of now and then a stick which shows the marks of beavers' teeth. The deposit covers about 1½ acres, the soil around it being a good corn soil. When dry it readily burns, makes a fire as hot as coal, and when burning gives off a gaseous flame. It is full of fine, sharp grit. It retains its same form after being burnt, and half a peck of it will, when the stove is heat up, last about 1½ hours. It was discovered some 15 years ago. [Mr Noyes had some specimens which were exhibited and burned.]

REGULAR SESSION.

The report of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on "Improved Agriculture" was read a second time and assigned.

The report on the "Use of Salt as a Fertiliser" was laid on the table. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION—INFORMAL MEETING.

Sheep Husbandry.

The best time to Shear Sheep. Dr WESTON said the farmers in Penobscot county were beginning to shear their sheep in April, and thought the plan had much to recommend it.

Mr BIGELOW. Never shears his sheep until it is warm weather, if it is not until July. Washes his sheep before shearing them. Thought the wool would not be so clean by washing in April as it would to wash in June. Had never sheared earlier than the 15th of June. Keeps the Spanish Merino, and when selecting a buck paid particular attention to the form and build of the animal, regarding it as equal in importance to the quality of the wool. He invariably feeds his sheep upon the snow in cool weather. In moderate weather in winter would prefer to have them in an open yard, rather than have them crowded together in an unventilated place. Feeds often, giving them just what they will eat. Can winter 6 sheep upon the hay that would keep a cow. Mixture of grasses is preferred for sheep.

HON Mr HITCHBORN, in response to a call from the Chair, made some interesting remarks. He spoke of the importance of sheep husbandry to our State; referred to the vast amount of money sent out of the State for foreign wool, and which should be kept at home; and also spoke of the great interests of agriculture as the leading pursuit of the people of Maine. His remarks were listened to with much interest.

Mr HAYMER, said that in Hancock county the subject of wool growing was gaining more interets among the farmers. They have come to the conclusion it is better to shear early—from the first to the middle of April—and as a reason, the sheep are at that season generally housed and protected from the cold rains of May.

Mr WASSON. Practice of shearing early is gaining favor with our farmers. Some shear as early as March. He sheared last year in April but took a less number of lbs. of wool from the same sheep he did years before. Thought lambs should come early—as early as February—could put them in market by first of July, and thereby saves an immense amount of hay. If lambs have eaten Poisoned Laurel, he gives the whits of an egg, and lard which almost invariably proves an antidote—but if it does not, gives pennyroyal tea made pretty strong. Would not have sheep washed before shearing.

Mr DILL. Usually washed sheep about 10th of May; sheared about the middle of June. He read the following statement from a gentleman in Franklin county.

The flock of Mr. J. M. BASS, of Ea. Wilton, consisted last year, of 51 ewes, two bucks, and one wether—total 54. His flock sheared 551 lbs. 14 oz. of unwashed wool; raised 2 lambs, (lost one,) had 20 yearlings and 33 old ewes, and 6 had no lambs. Deducting one-fourth for unwashed wool, and the account will stand thus:

RECEIPTS.	
554¾ lbs. wool at 80c (20 per cent. out) 60c,	$332 92
Sold 12 buck lambs,	104 00
Kept 16 ewe lambs, value,	160 00
	$596 92

EXPENSES OF KEEPING.	
54 Sheep at $2 per head,	$108 00
Washing and shearing,	9 00
Interest on value of sheep,	48 60
Taxes, 1 per cent.,	8 10
Insurance, 1 per cent.,	8 10
	$181.80
Giving net gain of	$415.12

Mr LEACH. Within a year or two the farmers in Lincoln county have formed the practice of shearing sheep as early as April, and had not known a sheep to die from the practice. For himself he was fully convinced the plan was a good one.

Mr. BIGELOW. It is not uncommon to have ewes shear eight pounds each in our section. He believed the Merinoes to be the hardiest sheep raised in Maine. They are younger at eight years old than most other breeds are at six.

Rev Mr ELLIS, of Aroostook county, now Chaplain of one of the Maine regiments, gave some account of sheep husbandry in Aroostook county, and the improvements that have been made upon the coarse wooled breeds in that section. He could not see the humanity or advantage of shearing sheep in April.

Mr JAQUITH. Does not wash his sheep until after the May rains are over, as a general thing, but if he does, he does not shear until after that time.

Mr ROGERS agreed with the remarks of the gentleman from Aroostook, and believed it to be a barbarous practice to shear sheep in April. It was his custom to shear about the middle of May. Had rather not have lambs come until sheep get out to pasture. Believed ten sheep could be kept as cheap as one cow.

In some further remarks made by Mr. HAYMER concerning the keeping of sheep upon the outer islands along the coast of the State, he stated that although the plan had many advantages, it also possessed two serious difficulties. One was that on those islands where there was a ledge and bar covered by the tide but exposed at ebb water, the sheep were apt to go out on the bar and get washed off by the tide; and the other was the depredations of thieves.

[At the commencement of the discussion, Mr HAINES stated that in Aroostook they are troubled with a disease in lambs. They have swelled necks when they are born and usually die in about a week—(Scrofula?) From some of them he had cut out bunches half as large as an egg. In some cases one-fourth of the sheep died. Had never known it elsewhere.]

Adjourned.

[CORRECTION. An error occurred in the report of Mr. WOODMAN's remarks published in our last. He said that one merchant in the city of Portland now, who is engaged in a special branch of trade, does more business annually than was done by the entire number of persons engaged in that same branch in 1827.]

Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, was held in the room of the Board of Agriculture, State House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by JOHN F. ANDERSON, Esq., President of the Society.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting.

The following report of the Trustees was presented by Mr. ANDERSON, Chairman of the Board:

Members of the State Agricultural Society:

As we have not held a show the past season, there is but little for your Trustees to communicate or report at this, your annual meeting. All efforts to effect a settlement with the Portland Horticultural Society upon such terms as your Trustees felt authorized to offer, having failed their suit was tried before Judge Cutting, and though some of the points in the dispute were decided in your favor, yet judgement was rendered against you for an amount which, including the costs and expense, did not exceed what your Trustees had at all times been willing, and had, in fact offered to pay over to that Society.

Considering the importance to Maine of an Agricultural College, and believing that in a matter so directly interesting farmers, every organization peculiar to them may be properly called upon to express an opinion, the Trustees suggest this as a subject for your deliberation, and action at this time.

We would also suggest the propriety of your considering the policy of holding a Show and Fair the coming season, and giving to the incoming Board of Trustees your instruction or advice in relation thereto.

For the Trustees, JOHN F. ANDERSON.

WM. S. BADGER, Treasurer of the Society, presented the following report:

Cash on hand Jan. 27, 1863,	$470 96
Cash received March 11th 1863, on settlement with the Portland Horticultural Society,	100 00
Total,	$570 96
Cash paid out on premiums the past year,	173 60
Balance on hand,	$397 36
Amount of premiums paid, about	$223 75

Respectfully submitted, WM. S. BADGER,

Some discussion occurred with regard to the paying of the above premiums to those who are entitled to them, Mr. Percival of Vassalboro', Mr. Badger of Augusta, and Mr. Wasson of Ellsworth, taking part therein, after which,

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

VOTED, That the Treasurer make personal notice to whom premiums are now due, to make application therefor previous to October 1st, 1864.

VOTED, That the report of the Treasurer be accepted.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year. They were afterwards unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT—John F. Anderson, South Windham.

SECRETARY—Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop.

TREASURER—Wm. S. Badger, Augusta.

TRUSTEES—Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft, Seward Dill, Phillips.

VOTED, That the matter of holding a Show and Fair the present season be left discretionary with the officers of the Society.

The subject of the proposed Agricultural College being called up, Dr. HOLMES made some forcible and energetic remarks, in which he gave his views upon its establishment. He believed it should be a separate and independent institution, standing upon its own basis, and designed to teach our farmers and mechanics the sciences relating to the pursuits in which they are to engage. The course of study should be both practical and scientific. It should not be connected with any existing institution. We need, at first, only plain and convenient buildings, a small library and an inexpensive apparatus. The great wants are a suitable farm for the purpose of practical illustration, and stock breeding, competent teachers and professors, and convenient and ample farm buildings.

After some other remarks a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the opinion of the State Society in relation to the Agricultural College, They reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Maine State Agricultural Society look with great interest and solicitude to the disposal of the Government grant to Agricultural Colleges, and deem it advisable that said fund be expended for the establishment of a distinct model Farm and College, separate from any existing institution in the State.

Adjourned.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER for the week ending Jan. 31st, 1864:

Jan. 25th—Splendid; very warm for the season; warmest 45 deg.; coldest 37 deg.; wind S.; began snowing in night.

26th—Snow-storm ended at 9½ A. M.; about two inches of damp snow fell; P. M. fine; coldest 30 deg.; wind N. W.

27th—A. M. slight falling of snow; P. M. overcast; coldest 22 deg.

28th—Splendid; clear; coldest 18 deg.; wind N. W.

29th—Splendid; melting; coldest 30 deg.; warmest 40 deg.; wind S. W.

30th—Began snowing at 11 A. M.; slight falling all day; coldest 18 deg.; wind N.

31st—A. M. snowing; ended at noon; about an inch of snow fell; P. M. fair; wind N.; fine sleighing all the week.

☞ The State Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held in this city on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The morning session will be held in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Water Street, and in the afternoon and evening at the Hall of the House of Representatives.

☞ The Board of Agriculture having completed the business of the session, finally adjourned on Tuesday morning. We give the proceedings of the Board up to Friday evening last, and shall complete them in future numbers.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.25 per annum, or $2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

Mr. JAS. STURGIS will call upon subscribers in Waldo County, during the months of February and March.

Mr. V. DARLING is now engaged in calling upon subscribers in Somerset County.

Mr. WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers in the towns of Hartland, St. Albans and Pittsfield.

The Money Crop, and the Prospects.

While farmers are busily employed in raising and harvesting the crops of their farms and gardens, and feeding their farm stock, another class, called financiers, are as busily engaged in raising a crop of money—or what is the same thing, preparing and putting into circulation that material called money, the use of which is so convenient as a medium of exchange between man and man. Any one who has lived to the age of manhood, and had ordinary opportunities of observation and business operations, knows very well that, at times, money is abundant, or "*easy*," as speculators say, and sometimes scarce or "stringent." This is oftentimes owing to a short or abundant *crop* of it. This may need a little explanation. The true idea of money seems to be based, or should be founded upon the supply of those "precious metals" called silver and gold, put into peculiar shapes of coinage, as prescribed by the laws of different nations in reference to their peculiar currency.

If there were no other money, as these metals are durable, the abundance or scarcity of it from time to time must depend more upon the peculiar circumstances of trade for the time being, than upon any new creation of it or any curtailing and destroying of it. But the more modern system of using paper promises to pay, called bank bills, which are sometimes plenty and sometimes very scarce, accordingly as they are issued freely and plentifully, or called in and kept close or destroyed, as the case may be, makes it more analagous to the production or non-production of the farmers' crops than the other kind of currency.

The original and true doctrine of paper money is the fact of its being founded on a specie basis, that is, for every paper dollar sent before the public, there is a gold or siver one packed away in the vaults of the bank issuing it, and which, on presenting the paper one at the bank and demanding an exchange, the specie one is immediately brought forth and exchanged for it. This is financially known as specie payment. While a paper dollar is thus easily and promptly convertible into specie, it is equally as good, and at times much more convenient than the metalic one. But, as all money is in one sense, the creature of law, being created and regulated by the Government, it sometimes happens that the banks and other manufacturers have permission by law to suspend this operation, and while they are allowed to continue their emission of paper money, are not required to give over the specie dollar when the paper one is presented for exchange. This is called suspension of "specie payment."

The peculiar circumstances of the nation since the spring of 1861, has brought this last state of things upon us now. Not only every bank in the land, but even the United States Government itself are issuing paper money, sending forth the representative instead of the constituent—the shaddow instead of the substance. The act of Congress making the United States, or Government bills (green backs) legal tenders, obviates a great difficulty which would otherwise be felt. As long as there is a perfect confidence that such bills will ultimately be redeemed, they answer every whit as well, and in many instances better than gold and silver.

The crop of them is abundant at the present time, and the prospect of a still greater one for the future is bright. The ingenious device of establishing new banks on the deposite of Government bonds as a capital, is coming into practice, and we shall soon have a new crop of money of a new and improved variety. To all this there is no special objection, so long as all the terms of the contract are observed, and public confidence is uninterrupted and unimpaired. There will probably be a material increase of monetary circulation during the coming year, and, as a natural consequence, prices will go up higher, and reasoning from the past and the natural excitability of "Young America," there will be, now and then, a little touch of the speculating mania come over us.

Herein lies the danger, and on this point it would seem wise to be advised, and to be forearmed with prudence and caution. It is not so much the inflation and expansion of the currency that makes the trouble as the inevitable collapse and contraction which follows after. The pinching troubles which then take place are full of evil and misery. We should remember that the present system of our currency is forced upon us by circumstances unavoidable and not by the regular and quiet course of trade and commerce—that when the circumstances which have produced this condition will have subsided—the system must subside too, and a contraction and calling in must follow, and the money crop be greatly and distressingly diminished. That this is fully foreseen by the chief engineers of our financial department is foreshadowed by the following very excellent advice of Mr. McCullough, the Comptroller to the managers of the new National Banks:

"Bear constantly in mind, although the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering.

The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will unquestionably be the poorer every day it is continued. The seeming prosperity of the loyal States is owing mainly to the large expenditures of the government, and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary.

Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a perfect consciousness that the apparant prosperity of the country will be proved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe."

☞ We have received from Maj. S. Dill, appointed by the Governor to visit the Maine regiments in Virginia, and ascertain their condition, an interesting account of his visit to the army of the Potomac. The pressure upon our columns this week precludes its publication. It will appear next week. Other letters from the army are on file for publication.

Removal of the Seat of Government.

The annual agitation of the question of the removal of the seat of Government, has again commenced. On Wednesday last the subject was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Lynch, one of the members from Portland, in the form of a resolve, providing for the meeting of the next Legislature in that city, and the removal thither of the several Executive Departments and the archives of the Government, on condition that the offer formerly made be renewed by the city government of Portland, to furnish the State with the necessary accommodations for the transaction of its business, rent free. A suspension of the rules was asked for to bring the matter before the House on that day. Mr. Williams of Augusta, called for the yeas and nays on the question. Whereupon the motion for the suspension of the rules was withdrawn. On Thursday the resolves were again presented, and a motion made to assign the next day for their consideration. Mr. Peters of Bangor moved to lay on the table and assign Tuesday next for their consideration. A discussion ensued upon the latter motion, the friends of removal pressing urgently for immediate action, and the opposing party stoutly asserting the necessity of proper deliberation upon so important a question. The justice and propriety of delay were so forcibly presented, backed as they were by the manifest determination of the House in the same direction, that the point was at length yielded by the friends of the measure, and the resolves assigned accordingly. The subject, therefore, comes up for discussion on Tuesday of the present week.

Perhaps it is too much to expect that a question, notwithstanding its importance to the people of the State, which involves so much of local feeling and personal interest, will be considered and discussed in that spirit of calmness and candor which can alone insure a just and satisfactory solution. We very much fear that the unfriendliness of feeling engendered in former legislative conflicts on this subject, and which has recently been exasperated by unprovoked and wantonly injurious newspaper assaults, may enter altogether too largely into the debate and insensibly warp and color the judgment of many who desire only to act honestly and intelligently with regard to the true interests of the State. If it be possible we trust the question will be divested entirely of partizan and local considerations. The interests of neither Portland nor Augusta, vital as these may be in the eyes of its citizens, must be permitted to stand in the way of other and paramount interests, least of all should they to whom the people have entrusted the legislation of the State consent to be used as mere puppets and tools for the furtherance of local and selfish purposes. Let the question be discussed and decided upon its merits, and then neither Augusta nor Portland will have reason to complain of the result.

We could have wished in the present perilous crisis of the country, to see excluded from our legislative councils every element of discussion having a tendency unnecessarily to distract and divide the people of the State, especially as the question has been acted upon in every Legislature, we believe, for the last ten years, and with uniformly the same result. Still we concede the right of Portland or any other city to compete for the possession of the seat of Government in every honorable way. It is natural and laudable that she should aspire to the honor of being the capital of the State. It is natural that Augusta should desire to retain that honor. She is not conscious of anything in her history which in the judgment of just and honorable men should render her unworthy of it.

Thirty-four years ago, by the deliberate and well-considered action of the Legislature then in session in Portland, the capital was removed from that city to Augusta. Of course local interests and feelings to some extent were enlisted in the discussions which led to that result, but there can be no doubt that a large majority of those who voted for the measure were actuated solely by considerations of the public interest. The present location was regarded by them as in all respects the most convenient for the people of the several sections of the State, having reference alike to the existing condition of things and the prospective increase of the population. The tendency of increase was then, as now, northward and eastward, and although at that time Augusta was near the centre of population, it was anticipated that the period would arrive when the center of population would be nearly identical with the geographical center of the State, and the interests and convenience of the people would require the re-location of the capital. That this was contemplated and expected by the Legislature and the people of Maine, when the question of removal was determined in 1830, there can be no doubt. So far as Portland was concerned, the question was considered finally settled. No one then seriously entertained the idea that the capital would ever come back to its old location any more than the former relations of population and location could be again restored. Eastward the star of empire takes its way. The time may not be far distant when in obedience to the laws of population and progress, Augusta will be called upon in her turn to abdicate the proud distinction she now enjoys as the capital of the Dirigo State. When the event occurs, we trust she will surrender her honors into the hands of her fortunate successor with a good grace, imitating the worthy example of her illustrious predecessor, and compensating the loss by renewed exertions in other fields of honorable and useful enterprise.

A NEW DRAFT ORDERED. The following important order for a draft of 500,000 men has been issued by the President under date of Feb. 1st.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 1, 1864.

Ordered, That a draft of 500,000 men to serve three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as have been enlisted or drafted in the service of the United States prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be recollected that in October a call for 300,000 men was made. This number has been about half filled by volunteers and re-enlistments. The call now made for 500,000 men, is interpreted by gentlemen acquainted with military affairs, to include the above 300,000 being in effect an additional call for 200,000 men. The volunteering is supposed to furnish at present 2000 men per day. The order of the President makes a deduction of so many as may have enlisted or been drafted prior to the first of March, at which time the four hundred dollar premium expires. When these arrangements are completed, the total in the army will be half a million of men.

☞ A deserter attempted to make his escape from custody on Monday night, by jumping from a window in Getchell's saloon, in this city. The fellow broke one of his arms and a leg in the attempt.

☞ The ninth lecture before the Augusta Lyceum, will be given by Edmund Kirke, Esq., author of "Among the Pines," on Thursday evening next.

☞ The 7th Me. Battery, Capt. Almon Twitchell, left this city on Monday by railroad, for Washington. The Battery numbers 150 men, with 160 horses.

☞ The Levee at North Vassalboro' on Monday and Tuesday of last week, in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, realized the splendid sum of one thousand dollars.

Legislature of Maine.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. The bill to pay bounties to volunteers, &c., came up by assignment, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Merrow to make the bounty $300 instead of $100.

Mr. Merrow advocated the policy of the State's paying these bounties and prohibiting the towns if possible from doing so. But he understood from the Senator from Somerset (Mr. Stewart,) that another bill was to be presented, embodying his idea, and he asked that Senator to furnish an explanation of the matter.

Mr. Stewart explained the provisions of the bill before the Senate and why the amendment would work injuriously in this bill. At the proper time he thought the policy proposed by Mr. Merrow a correct one, but if it is inserted here, its operation will be very unequal.

HOUSE. A communication was received from the Governor in reference to the acceptance of the grant of land for the endowment of the Agricultural College. The Commissioners of the Land Office informs Gov. Coburn that the acceptance of the State has been received and the scrip will be duly issued and transmitted to him as soon as practicable.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE. No important business transacted.

HOUSE. Resolve making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College was read a second time. The question being on passing the resolve to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. Dillingham of Waterville addressed the House at length in support of the measure. His speech was an able and convincing one, setting forth the condition of the College and its claims upon the State for endowment in common with other institutions which had so largely shared the public bounty. Remarks in support of the appropriation was made by Messrs. Stone of Jay and Dingley of Lewiston. The latter gentlemen offered an amendment providing that all proceeds of the land thus conveyed to the College, exceeding the sum of $20,000 shall be put into the State Treasury, and placed to the credit of the School Fund.

On motion of Mr. Cram of Brunswick the resolves and amendment were assigned to Wednesday next for further consideration.

Mr. Lynch of Portland, presented resolves in favor of the removal of the Seat of Government to Portland, and moved that the rules be suspended so far as to give the resolves their first reading at the present time.

Mr. Williams of Augusta, moved that the vote on suspension of rules be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his motion for a suspension of the rules, and the resolves lie over for one day.

Resolves were passed authorizing a temporary loan of $500,000 for the payment of bounties to soldiers.

A Bill was passed to prevent the enlistment in this State troops to fill up the quotas of other States under a penalty of $500 fine with six months imprisonment.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE. Resolve authorizing a temporary loan read and assigned.

Bill to prevent enlistments in this State upon the quota of any other State, was twice read and passed to be engrossed, under a suspension of the rules.

HOUSE. The vote whereby the House assigned the further consideration of resolves making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College to Wednesday next was reconsidered, and after considerable debate the resolves were passed to be engrossed by a vote of 92 to 45.

Resolve providing for the removal of the seat of government to the city of Portland came up under the rules, for its first reading. Resolve read once, and on motion of Mr. Peters of Bangor, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and Tuesday next assigned for its further consideration.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. The resolves for a conditional grant of land to Bates' College came from the House amended. The amendment was adopted and the resolves passed to be engrossed in concurrence—yeas 17, nays 3.

Bill to authorize the city of Portland to exempt the Portland Glass Co. from taxation, was read a second time, was debated, and on motion of Mr. Stewart was laid on the table and assigned to Wednesday next.

HOUSE. Mr. Stone, of Jay, from the Educational Committee reported a resolve in aid of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, appropriating a township of land for that purpose. The conditions of the appropriation are similar to those annexed to the grant to Bates College. The resolve was read once, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE. A resolve authorizing the Sandy River Bank to continue business under the provisions of its charter was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

Resolve in favor of Bates College finally passed.

HOUSE. Bill to pay bounties to volunteers, drafted men and their substitutes passed to be enacted.

Resolve in favor of Bates College passed finally.

Resolves in favor of Sandy River Bank came from the Senate and were assigned for Monday next.

The House voted to meet hereafter on Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M., and on Mondays at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEPARTURE OF THE 29TH MAINE. Eight companies of Col. Beal's regiment of veteran volunteers, the 29th Maine, left this city by special train of eighteen cars, on Sunday morning last, for Portland to embark at that place in the De Molay for New Orleans. A list of the officers of the regiment was published by us last week. The arrangements of Col. Beal for moving his command were a decided improvement upon former occasions of the kind, and their execution a model of military promptness and celerity. The baggage and horses having been sent forward on the previous day, and everything being in readiness for the departure of the regiment, orders were given to break camp at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday. Precisely at the time indicated the companies were formed in column of march, and under the escort of the 2d Maine Cavalry, Col. Woodman, moved from Camp Keyes to the depot, where the cars were in waiting to receive them. There was no delay or confusion, such as has usually attended the departure of former regiments. The cars were loaded with remarkable despatch and within twelve minutes of its arrival at the depot, the 29th was on its way. The morning was somewhat inclement, but a large number of people were assembled to witness the departure of the regiment and cheer their friends and brothers with a God-speed on their patriotic mission. The band of the 2d Maine Cavalry accompanied the regiment to Portland.

The eight companies are filled to their maximum strength of 100 men each, a large proportion of whom have already been in the service. The two remaining companies, formerly of the 10th Maine, for some months past attached to the Army of the Cumberland, we understand have re-enlisted and are now on their way to New Orleans to join the regiment. We learn also that a fund of $6000 has been contributed by the officers and men for the organization of a military band under the leadership of Mr. D. H. Chandler, the famous Portland musician, the members to be detailed from the ranks for the purpose.

On its arrival in Portland, the regiment was temporarily quartered in the City Hall, and on Monday embarked on board the steamer, and sailed immediately for their destination.

GRAND DIVISION S. of T. The quarterly meeting of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance was held in Bath on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. A resolve was adopted to petition the Legislature for the passage of an explanatory act to the liquor law. A fund of $350 has been raised to place a lecturer in the field for three months. A resolution was reported and adopted instructing the representatives of the G. D., in the National Division, to use their efforts to secure such amendment to the Constitution as will admit ladies to full membership in the Order.

The finances of the Grand Division are found to be in a very flourishing condition, much more so than for several years. The present number of members of the Order in the State is 4422. The number of Divisions is one hundred and six; Divisions chartered the past quarter, four; charters surrendered, three.

An important amendment to the By-laws of the Grand Division, was adopted by which it is required that the initiation fee of all subordinate Divisions shall be not less than $1.00, nor quarterly due less than 25 cents. After adjournment a bountiful collation was served by the ladies of the Bath Division.

☞ We have reason to believe that the temperance cause is gaining ground in our city. More interest is manifested, and the public meetings are better attended than formerly. This interest is particularly observable in the soldiers now in camp here. Three weeks since twenty young men of Co. B, 30th regiment, placed their names upon the total abstinence pledge, and last Friday evening it was signed by twenty more of the same regiment. Franklin Division holds public meetings every Friday evening, and division meetings Monday evenings, at their hall, corner of Oak and Water streets.

☞ O. C. Whitehouse, Esq., Allotment Commissioner of the State, reports the annual sum of $60,462 allotted by the eight companies of the 29th Maine, previous to their departure on Sunday last, and $10,584 by the 7th Me. Battery.

Congressional Summay.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE. Mr. Bayard took the oath required by the Senate's resolution of yesterday, and in a short speech announced his intention to retire to private life.

Mr. Richardson took the oath, after remarking that he did not believe in its policy.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill securing homesteads for persons in the service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts to expel Senator Davis of Kentucky from the Senate.

At the request of Mr. Davis, a letter was read setting forth that in offering these resolutions he had no purpose to invite the army to mutiny or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever, but it was to excite the North and South, to terminate the war by constitutional settlement and reconstruction of the Union, and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction; all of which he (Davis) now affirmed.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment, to substitute "censure" for "expelled." He expressed his admiration of Mr. Davis' patriotic frankness and devotion to principle, but thought the singular resolutions of the Senator should meet rebuke from the Senate. He deprecated the treatment of rebels with soft words, and continued at some length in a patriotic vein, concluding by saying the rebels were fearfully in earnest, and we must subdue them with the bayonet, as they have treated us with contempt and spit on the olive branch offered them.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. Fernando Wood of New York said that it now proposed to repeal a measure which had prevented a Presidential veto, and which was part of that act. Such repeal would be a gross violation of justice and right, so far as it attempted to deprive the heirs of persons attainted of treason of the fee of their real estate. He argued in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond.

The House passed the Senate resolutions expressive of thanks to General Hooker, Howard, Meade, Banks and Burnside, and the officers and men under their respective commands; also to Commodore Vanderbilt.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson reported back the bill giving bounty to soldiers enlisted prior to May, 1861.

Mr. Grimes' amendment to the enrolment bill inserts, in lieu of two month's advance pay to colored recruits, such bounty, not exceeding $100, as the President may direct in the several States.

The resolution of Mr. Wilson of Massachuset

Latest Telegraphic News.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CONTINUED FIGHTING GOING ON.

REPULSE AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Rank of Lieutenant General Conferred on Gen. Grant.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

War Between Denmark and Austria and Prussia.

NEW YORK, 1st. The *Herald* has the following special despatch:

HEADQUARTERS, Department of Western Virginia Feb. 1st. Considerable excitement prevailed along the line of the railroad to-day.

Yesterday morning a portion of the rebel brigade that had been sent over into the New Creek valley for the purpose of intercepting one of our moving columns, came upon the rear of Col. Thorburn's command, whereupon skirmishing ensued between the two forces. Our men finally drove the rebels back.

This afternoon the enemy again advanced, and this time occupied Burlington. Bush skirmishing was going on at different times during the day. Much confidence is felt in Gen. Kelley's ability to defeat the enemy's designs.

A fight took place this afternoon in the New Creek valley between an advancing column of the enemy's troops and one column of ours. After a sharp engagement we repulsed the enemy driving him back two miles.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 31st. I have just arrived here from Chattanooga. Before I left Gen. Palmer had just returned from a reconnoissance to Ringgold and Dalton. The main force of the enemy had undoubtedly left and Gen. Palmer thinks they marched towards Gen. Longstreet for the purpose of invading Kentucky.

Since arriving here I have received information which satisfies me that Hardee has reinforced Mobile.

An attack was undoubtedly made on Mobile within 5 days past. Persons here have solicited information to go through our lines to attend relatives wounded at Mobile.

FORTRESS MONROE, 31st. The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following:

PASCAGOULA, 25th. The enemy's gunboats with six transports entered the mouth of the river on the 7th and proceeded up the river, taking possession of Madisonville and four sawmills, which our forces neglected to burn. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels sunk in the river by our authority. Our forces withdrew towards Franklinton.

The *Enquirer* says:

The letter published yesterday gave a sad but truthful picture of the worthlessness of our cavalry with the army of Longstreet. We can imagine nothing more distressing to a soldier like Longstreet than to have his plans thwarted by the stupidity of a subordinate, and Gen. Longstreet is cursed with just such subordinates. Reformation is sadly wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. A bill has passed the House of Representatives conferring the rank of Lt. General upon Gen. Grant.

HALIFAX, N. S., 1st. Steamship Hibernian arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day.

Post says, the Austrian and Prussian representatives will doubtless quit Copenhagen and war may formally be declared, but it is still possible that active hostilities may not instantly follow.

The allied powers of Prussia and Austria on one side, and Denmark on the other, would be the belligerent parties, and the German confederation, that is to say the minor German powers, would no longer have a right to interfere in the pending dispute.

The envoys of Prussia and Austria have presented an ultimatum calling on the Danish government to withdraw the November constitution. The Danish government has rejected the demand.

The Record of the War.

From the Army of the Potomac---Lee's Forces Widely Scattered and Poorly Supplied.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac dispatch says our pickets near Raccoon Ford were driven in a few days since by about 60 rebel cavalry, who crossed the river and had quite a skirmish, but were repulsed and compelled to retreat in confusion. A considerable force of cavalry and infantry were visible on the other side of the Rapidan.

Deserters say Lee's army is widely scattered, but do not believe that any portion of it has been sent off. They represent that forage is difficult to obtain, and the horses are reduced in numbers and efficiency; also, that no supplies are received by Lee's army in advance of its actual necessities.

On Saturday the rebels in front of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry undoubtedly had a fight among themselves. Heavy artillery and musketry firing was heard there.

From Fortress Monroe---Federal Exploit on James River.

WASHINGTON, Jan 20. The following has been received at the War Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig. Gen. Graham, by my direction, went with three armed transports, and a competent force to the Peninsula, made a landing on the James river, seven miles below Fort Powhattan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured 22 of the enemy, seven of the signal corps, and brought away 79 negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork and large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner and 240 boxes of tobacco and five Jews preparing to run the blockade, and returned without the loss of a man. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

News from Rebel Sources---Fire near Richmond---The Bombardment of Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27. The Petersburg *Express* of Jan. 22, says:—Seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the President's mansion at Richmond on Tuesday night last.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 19th, says:—The bombardment of the city continues the same as previously reported. The damage done is extraordinarily small, considering the number of shots and the weight of the metal fired.

From Arkansas---Engagements with the Rebel Forces.

CAIRO, Jan 27. The steamer Belle of Memphis, with 292 bales of cotton and Memphis dates of the 25th, has arrived. On the 22d the rebel Generals Marmaduke, Shelby, and Hogan were reported as advancing on Pine Bluff with three columns of rebel troops.

Lieut. Payst had attacked Marmaduke, but was unsuccessful. Col. Clayton had an engagement some days previous, in which Hogan was repulsed. Col. Clayton then marched against Shelby, forcing him to retreat 11 miles, but fearing a flank movement he (Clayton) fell back 7 miles and telegraphed for reinforcements, but sent word soon afterwards that no assistance was needed.

From the Shenandoah Valley---Position of the Rebel Forces---Effects of the Amnesty Proclamation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. The *Herald's* dispatch, dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Jan. 26, says Gen. Sullivan has just informed Gen. Kelly from Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with Richmond papers of the 23d inst. These papers say that Jeff Davis house was robbed and fired. This is very significant. The fire was discovered in time to save the building.

Col. Mulligan has just returned from Petersburg. He reports no enemy in force in South Branch Valley. Large numbers of deserters and refugees are coming into our outposts. All of them concur in substantating what is reported about the expected sufferings and present dissatisfaction among the rebels.

Col. Thoburn reports having information of a highly important and satisfactory character. It relates to the good workings of the President's amnesty proclamation among the rebels in arms and those who have heretofore been rebel sympathizers, but who are not now in the army. Jeff Davis' sweeping conscription law has given rise to this new state of feeling. Everything looks cheering in this department.

From Tennessee---Another Rebel Cavalry Raid Defeated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26. Gen. Rosseau lately received information that a brigade of rebel cavalry under Gen. Forrest, with a battery of artillery, were about to cross the Tennessee river at Florence, Ala., for the purpose of a raid through Middle Tennessee. Gen. Rosseau has made preparation to receive them. He has strengthened the posts and sent out scouting parties to watch the movements of the rebels.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27. Later information from Gen. Dodge, at Pulaski, Tenn., under date of the 26th, says:

"The enemy crossed the Tennessee river last night and attacked Athens, Ala., this morning, and were defeated, and they are now trying to get back. The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence to attack Johnson's force crossing there, and Col. Harrison, with 600 rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence and were badly defeated."

Still later advices say that Gen. Dodge has badly whipped Johnson at Florence. In all probability the rebel raid is at end.

Condition of the Rebel Army in Virginia---Mutiny of Rebel Troops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac, dated the 26th, says: "I had a long interview to-day with an officer of high military rank in the Army of the Potomac, who has had opportunities of frequent conversation with deserters from the rebels. He does not believe that any part of Lee's army has been sent out of Virginia. He does believe there has been a fight among the rebels on the south side of the Rapidan; that there is a general distrust of the fidelity of the rebel pickets; that the soldiers in Lee's army are anxious to grab at the earliest possible period the olive branch of peace held out to them by the amnesty proclamation, take the oath and become good citizens; that there is actual destitution in the rebel army; that the supply of rations is extremely short, and it is with the greatest difficulty enough reaches the army to make even the small daily issue that is furnished.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 27. It was two Mississippi regiments that opened the ball on Saturday last, by attempting to fight their way out of the rebel lines for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Unfortunately they did not succeed, though they made a brilliant attack upon the troops that were ordered to resist their progress.

Important from Chattanooga---The Results of the Recent Rebel Raid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The following dispatch has been received at Headquarters army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 27, 1864.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. Bonce, with a force of 450 of 28th Kentucky mounted infantry and the 14th Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culberston commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property, and retired to his camp without any casualities in his force.

Johnston's Brigade of Roddy's Command crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, three miles, and Newport Ferry, six miles below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry, who were expected to cross the river at Jacobs & Brown Ferries and thence proceed to Athens to capture our forces there. We engaged them killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and took some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

Reaction in Alabama against the Rebellion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from two gentlemen who escaped from Alabama to avoid the conscription, that there is a very decided reaction in Alabama against the rebel leaders, which is attributed to the wholesale impressment of persons and the seizure of property. As evidence of this the fact is stated that resolutions introduced into the Alabama Legislature endorsing secession met with decided and unexpected opposition. The anti-secession feeling is more general and better developed in the northern than in the southern part of the State.

From East Tennessee---Engagement with Longstreet---Our Forces Falling Back on Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, 29th. The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville, 26th says, on Friday last our cavalry under General Sturges advanced in the direction of Danbridge 60 miles from Knoxville, and on Saturday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of that village. A portion of our infantry under General Parks also moved up, but hearing that the rebels were in full force beyond Danbridge, they fell back to their former position.

On Sunday morning the enemy seeing that we had drawn back our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines with Hood's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions led by the Hampton cavalry.

Observing the desperate determination of the enemy, Gen. Sturges ordered Col. McCook, commanding a division of Elliot's cavalry, to charge on the enemy. The charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to that time were decidedly against us. Our total loss was about 150.

On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville. On the 19th General Sturgis fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening crossed the Holston River, with the view of intercepting the enemy at Lewisville.

Our loss of stores at Strawberry Plains was quite severe. Several caissons were blown up. About 200 straggliers were picked up by the rebels.

On the 22d the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knoxville.

Longstreet has a strong and well fortified position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into the valley on either side with great facility. Matters will not remain long in their present condition.

From North Carolina---The "Stars and Stripes" Toasted at Raleigh.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. From North Carolina papers we gather the following:

The Raleigh *State Journal* says the Stars and Stripes were toasted at a supper given Christmas evening in that city, at which Holden of the *Standard*, Pennington of the *Progress*, and Gov. Vance were present. The Petersburg (late Raleigh) *Register*, comments sarcastically on such proceedings at the very capital of the State.

From East Tennessee---A Successful Cavalry Fight---Retreat of Longstreet.

HEADQUARTERS Division of the Missisippi,
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29.
Maj. Gen. J. C. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of the 28th, as follows:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry under Gen. Sturgis, achieved a decided victory over the enemy's cavalry near the Fair Gardens, ten miles east of Sevierville. McCook's division drove the enemy back about two miles after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight until 4 P. M., at which time the division charged with the sabre and a yell and routed the enemy from the field, capturing two steel rifled guns and over 100 prisoners. The enemy's loss was considerable, 65 of them being killed and wounded in the charge.

Garrad and Mulford's division came up after a forced march in time to be pushed in the pursuit, although their horses were jaded. Gen. Sturges hoped to make the rout complete.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brig. General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29. On the morning of the 25th, the enemy, 600 strong, attacked our garrison of about 100, at Athens. After an hour's fighting the enemy was repulsed and driven. Our loss was 20. The enemy's loss was much greater.

On the 20th, Col. Miller had a severe fight on this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was 15 killed and 25 wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 30. An officer just from Tennessee reports that about a week since the rebels drove off 800 head of government cattle within three miles of Knoxville. He says our army has gone into winter quarters and apprehends no attack.

A reconnoissance made last Saturday and Sunday discovered that Longstreet had made a hasty retreat and gone beyond Danbridge.

From Western Virginia---A Federal Supply Train Captured.

NEW YORK, 31. The *Herald's* special despatch dated Headquarters Department Western Virginia, Jan. 31, has the following:

Thursday night a train of 80 wagons was sent out from New Creek laden with Commissary stores for the garrison at Petersburg. Accompanying the train was an escort of 800 men under Col. Snyder. When three miles south of Williamsport the train was attacked at different points by concealed rebels 2000 strong. A hard fight ensued, lasting over four hours, at the expiration of which time we had about 80 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is said to be 100. The rebels had four pieces of artillery. A portion of the train was saved.

On hearing of the engagement Col. Mulligan sent reinforcements to Snyder.

The Growing Discontent in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., 27th. In speaking of the growing discontent among the people in North Carolina, and their desire to hold a State Convention, the Wilmington *Journal* says, "We say most sincerely, that the plans set on foot in No. Carolina herself are ominous of graver consequences than even the advance of the enemy.

The Raleigh *Standard* says: We went to war to protect the State sovereignties, and to defend and perpetuate the institution of slavery, but if it should appear that we were likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which things are taking. If the war should continue 12 months longer with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution will be hopelessly destroyed.

Gov. Vance of North Corolina comes out in a card in the Raleigh *Standard* against the taxation of State property by the Confederate Government.

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamboat City of New York from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown Jan. 14th, arrived at New York, Jan. 28,

England.

It is reported that certain persons in Liverpool will shortly be brought before a magistrate charged with enlisting British subjects for the rebel service.

The London *Times* says it is almost certain that war will be arrested in India and Japan.

A public execution in London had produced strong anti-hanging demonstrations and loud indignation against the Home Secretary, who recently remitted the sentence against a respectably connected murderer but refused to do so in the case of a laboring man.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 11th, judgment was given refusing a new trial in the Alexandra case. The ship would be released.

The Attorney General appeals in the Alexandra case.

France.

The French Corps Legislatif had granted the extraordinary credits demanded by the government.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 1st, M. Thiers spoke strongly in favor of increased liberty in France, and said if the Chief of the State does not know how to cede, the country would exact that which it now respectfully requests. M. Rouher replied and said the Government was not afraid of the threat uttered by M. Thieres and maintained that none of the liberty demanded was deficient in the country. M. Jules Favre spoke in the same strain as M. Thiers.

The Schleswig Holstein Question.

The Holstein question remains unchanged. The *Times* sees some encouraging indications.

Earl Russell's letter of Dec, 31 to the Federal Diet is published. He demands in the interests of peace a conference of the French powers who signed the London treaty with a German representation, and that the status quo be maintained in the meantime.

A Hamburg telegram says the Danes have opened the dams of the Eider to inundate the country. The approach to Frederichstadt is partially obstructed. The principal military force of Denmark (16,000 men) was concentrated in the city of Schlesvig. Collossal pallisades and extensive barricades are being erected. The class of soldiers of the age of 35 are being called out by the Danish Government.

LONDON, Jan. 14. The Paris *Constitutionel* says the reception given in Germany to the proposed conference on the Schleswig Holstein question is proof of its impossibility.

The *Constitutionel* then adds: "The proposed mediation will encounter more objections than the conference."

VIENNA, Jan. 24. It is ascertained that Rechberg has addressed a circular to all the German States, formally requesting the Federal Diet to strictly observe the limits of its competency. Should it exceed their limits in the question of the succession of the Duchies, Austria and Prussia will be compelled to settle the question themselves.

The London *Times* says on the Danish side the last resolve has been taken, and should any German regiment advance beyond the northern boundary of Federal territory, Denmark is resolved to enter on a war with all energy. It is quite time the two German powers declared their future course with equal precision. The secondary States can do no more. They cannot turn the supposed occupation of Holstein into the invasion of Denmark without aid from their powerful supporters. The real objects of Austria and Prussia are still in the dark.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$7 00 to 10 50	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 to 14 00
Corn Meal,	1 35 to 1 40	Mutton,	6 to 8
Rye Meal,	1 45 to 1 60	Turkeys,	10 to 16
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Chickens,	10 to 12
Rye,	1 40 to 1 50	Geese,	7 to 10
Corn,	1 30 to 1 35	Clover seed,	14 to 17
Barley,	1 00 to 1 10	Herdsgrass,	3 00 to 3 50
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 20
Oats,	75 to 80	Hay,	18 00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	45 to 50	Lime	1 10 to 1 25
Dried Apples,	7 to 9	Fleece Wool,	50 to 75
Cooking "	40 to 62	Pulled Wool,	60 to 75
Winter "	50 to 62	Country Do.,	1 75 to 2 00
Butter	23 to 25	Hides	8½ to 9
Cheese,	12 to 14	Calf Skins,	15 to 16
Eggs,	25 to 28	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to 2 25
Lard,	14 to 16	Wood, hard,	$5 00 75
Round Hog,	$9 00 to 10 00	Wood, soft,	$4 00 to $5,00

From the New England Farmer.

THE CATTLE MARKETS
AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*	*Shotes.*	*Fat Hogs.*	*Veals.*
This week,	1040	3015	—	—	—
Last week,	2336	6265	—	—	—
One year ago, (Jan. 29)	1983	3881	180	1500	—

PRICES

BEEVES—First quality, $8,75@9,25 ₱ Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 7,75@8,50 ₱ weight of hide, tallow and Third do. 6,75@7,50 ₱ dressed beef.
Extra, $9,55@10,00.

Working Oxen—$300@150, or according to their value as beef.

Stores—Yearlings, $10@15; two-year-olds, $15@30; three-year-olds $35@45.

Sheep—6½@6½ ₱ lb. on live weight; in lots $5,00@,800.

Milch Cows—$35, @50 Ordinary, $20@30.

Swine—Stores, wholesale, 7c; retail 8 @ 8½c. Live fat hogs, corn-fed, 6½@7c.

Hides—9@9½c. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 8½@9c.

Pelts—$2 25@3 00.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle. Sheep.		*Cattle. Sheep*
Maine,	183 301	Northern N. York.	24 328
New Hampshire,	118 1	Western States,	332 516
Vermont,	274 895	Canada,	1
Massachusetts,	59 652	Total,	1040 3016

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

John Fall 38, J J Holbrook 32, Daniel Wells 31, Luke Brown 22, Enoch Miller 20, G B Daggett 14, L Merrow 10, Davis Aldrich 16.

SALES OF MAINE BEEF CATTLE.

L. Merrow sold four good Maine oxen at 9c ₱ lb, and two cows probably entitled to the premium on fat cows in Somerset Co.; one raised by A. Roby, of the town of Vienna, was laid to dress full 1100 lbs and was sold for $98; the other, raised by N. French, of Mercer town, was laid at 1300 and brought $70 Mr Merrow also sold one pair of oxen as workers, five years old, 6 ft. 9 in. in girth, for $140, or from 7½ to 8c ₱ lb. for "hide tallow and dressed beef".

G. B. Daggett sold his 12 best oxen, 8 at 9c and 4 at 8c.

There was one lot from Maine sold on their way to the yards and which we did not see, that are spoken of as equal or superior to any beef at Brighton this week.

J. J. Holbrook sold 5 steers to dress 600 lbs, for 8c ₱ lb; 9 oxen laid at 1000 lbs, for 9c and 16 extra oxen, laid at 1150 lbs. each, at 9½c ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS FROM MAINE.

S Stahl 100, D G Rich 92, Mr. Andrews 109.

At market, 3016, or about one half of last week's number; of which 515 are from Albany.

STORE CATTLE FROM MAINE.

John Fall had about 40 head of cattle, mostly stores, which he says sell dull, compared with beeves. Reports sales of 6 ft. oxen from $50 to $100; 6 ft. 9 in. oxen, $120 to $130; and one pair first cut 7 ft. oxen, for $150.

Enoch Miller thought he would try his fortune with a load of Down East milch cows, which he said he hoped, from our reports, might prove as lucky a venture as Lord Dexter's shipment of warming pans to the West India Islands. After exhausting his powers of eloquence to the very dregs, he was able to report the sales Wednesday afternoon as ranging from $25 to $45 each —an average of three or four dollars a head less than he expected; and to say that he is thoroughly weaned from all desire for further experience in the milch cow dicker.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, JAN. 30, 1864.

APPLES. Green ₱ bbl $2.50 @ 3 50, Sliced, ₱ lb 9½ @ 10c Cored, 9@9½, Uncored 3@3½.

BUTTER. Country ₱ lb 25@27, Choice Table [28@30, Store 21@23.

BEANS. Marrow ₱ bush $2 75@2 87, Pea $2 75@3 00, Blue Pod $2 62@2 87.

CHEESE. Vermont ₱ lb new 14½@15c, Country 14@14½.

GRAIN. Rye $1 40@1 45, oats 75c@80c, South yellow corn none corn, mixed 1 30@1 32, barley 1 00@1 10, shorts, per ton $35@36, fine feed $38@40.

FISH. Cod large ₱ quin. $6 25@$675, cd small 5.00@5 50, Pollock $4 00@4 25, Haddock $2 00@2 50, Hake $3 00@3 37, Herring, shore, ₱ bbl. $4 50@5 25, Scaled ₱ box 38@45c. Mackerel, ₱ bbl. Bay No. 1 $14 50@15 00, Bay No. 2 $10 00@10 50, Shore No. 1 $14 50 @ 15 00, Shore No. 2 $10 00 @ 10 50, Shore No. 3, medium $5 75@6 25.

PORK. Extra clear $25 50@26 50, Clear $23 50@25 50, Mess' $22 00@23 00, Prime $19 50@20 50, Hams 11@11½, City smoked hams 12½@13, Round Hogs 9½@10½

HAY. Hay ₱ net ton, pressed $20 00 @ 22 00, hay, loose $17 00@21 00.

PRODUCE. Beef ₱ quarter ₱ lb. 7c@9c; Eggs, 26@28; Potatoes ₱ bbl., 2 00@2 12; Chickens, 14@15; Lamb, 6@8; Turkey, 15@17; Geese, 14@15.

WOOD. Hard, retail, 8@9 50, Soft, $5@5 50.

WOOL. Fleece 60@65, Pulled 72@82, Pelts $ 70@1 75.

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET....Jan. 23.

Flour—The market is steady and firm for Flour, and the sale have been at $6,75 @ $7.00 for Western superfine; $7,37 @ $7,50 for common extras; $7,75 @ $8,25 for medium do.; and $8,50 @ $11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis

CORN—Western mixed, $1,32; Yellow, $1,30 ₱ bushel.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 82 @ 85c ₱ bushel.

RYE—$1 30 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at $22@ $23.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool. 65 @ 75 ₱ lb.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Jan. 18.

Flour—State and Western active and 5 a 10c better—Super State 6,40 a 6 60; extra State $6,80 a 7,00; choice, 7.00 a 9.50; round hoop Ohio 6,70 a 7,60; choice 7,70 a 9,50; super. Western 6.45 a 6.65; extra, 6,70 a 7,60, Southern firmer—mixed to good 7,70 a 8,15; fancy and extra, 8,00 a 20 10,75. Canada 5 better—common extra, 7,15 a 7,30; extra good to choice 7.35 a 8,90

Wheat is quite and 1 a 2 cents better—Chicago spring 1.56 a 1,60; Milwaukie club 1,55 @ 1 59; red winter western $1 64 @ $1,70; Canada club 1 10 @ $1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western $1,20 @ $1,23.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a shor history of his case can be obtained of

H. H. HAY,
Druggist,
PORTLAND,
MAINE.

☞ Send for a pamphlet, free of charge. 2m7

Special Notices.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston *Courier* makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisays Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients. "In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared. We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know."

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond *Whig* for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government," that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CASCARILLA BARK. For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION. For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS. Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE. An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS CURES
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath
Pain over the Eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers. sop6m38

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE
For the Hair.

A Stimulating Extract of Roots and Herbs, for the Growth and Beauty of the Hair.

It has stood the test of analysis and experience, and the "AMBOLINE" is a household necessity wherever it has been used.

It prevents hair from falling out or turning prematurely grey; causes it to grow on bald heads; eradicates dandruff; cures diseases of the scalp; is a preventive for nervous headache; and, as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It is specially adapted to promoting the growth and color of children's hair.

DR. CHILTON, after analysis, says, "It is very beneficial."

"I have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a Hair Dressing." WARREN WARD,
277 Canal Street, New York.

"After being bald for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with new hair," JOHN SENIA, 35 King Street, N. Y.

MISS FANNY SEFTON, *the beautiful and talented Actress*, says: "I have used KENDALL'S AMBOLINE for my hair, and find it a very superior article. I have no hesitation in advising every lady who desires an elegant head of hair to use it."

MRS. GEO. T. MORGAN, of Brooklyn, says: "I have been using the AMBOLINE for about four weeks, and during that time my hair has lengthened two and a half inches.

Put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing.

Price $1. For sale by all Druggists.
3m1 KENDALL & CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinkin g well of." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."
Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
Press. Hamilton College, Clinton. N. Y.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Too favorable known to need commendation."
Hon. CHARLES A PHELPS,
Pres. Mass. Senate.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
Rev. S. SEGRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN THE *genuine*.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
1m8

A PILE CONVENTION.

Let every man and woman in the world who suffers with Piles reflect and trace back the origin of their difficulties, and it will be found that ninety-nine out of every hundred have taken large quantities of drastic pills for the cure of Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. Those who suffer from Piles may truly charge the cause of their suffering to these worthless pills. If you would be rid of your piles take Dr. Radway's Pills, and be cured, having purgatives that can be taken in successive doses with safety; they cure Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fevers of all kinds; they purge thoroughly, but occasion no weakness, irritation, or straining.

For sale by Druggists; 8

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE !!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the best in the World*. The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. 1y30

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION OF YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
1y23 Bedford, Kings County, N. Y

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Married.

In Augusta, Jan. 29th, by J. H. Manley, Esq., John Hoyt Co I, 30th Me. Reg., to Nancy Davis, both of Farmingdale; Jan. 16 by elder E. Turner, Parker P. Hutchins to Sarah E. Farnham, both of Belgrade; Jan. 30th, by Elder J. P. Hallowell, Elbridge G. Caswell to Ellen Hallowell, both of Windsor; Jan. 19th, by M Cunningham, Esq., Francis R. Merrill, 29th Me. Reg., to Henrietta M. Clark; Jan. 31, Charles E. Foster to Frances Jones.

In Jay, Jan. 27th, by R. P. Thompson, Esq., Parker Wyman to Yolanda Rollins, both of Livermore.

In Clinton, Jan. 16th, by Rev. L. Wentworth, Charles B. Seavy of Fairfield, to Rhoda R. Spencer, of Benton.

In China, Jan. 1st. by Rev. Wm. Bowler, William Shaw of Cumberland to Betsey Lamson of China; Jan. 24th, by same, Sanford B. Reynolds to Esther M. Rogers, both of Augusta.

Died.

In Ipswich, Mass, Jan. 20th, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Capt. Syivanus Caldwell, aged 76 years.

In Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 12th, of consumption, Charles W. Lemont, formerly of Augusta, Me., aged 20 years.

In Falmouth, Jan. 28th, Mrs. Josiah Pennel, aged 63 years.

In Benton, Jan. 8th, Stephen Getchell, aged 74 years 9 mos.

In Fayette, Charley, son of C. E. and Olive Blackwell, aged 3 years.

In New Sharon, Jan. 23d, of diptheria, Charles H., son of Daniel and Roxanna Rand, aged 10 years, 8 months, 15 days.

AUGUSTA LYCEUM.

THE NINTH LECTURE of the Course will be delivered at

MEONIAN HALL,

On Thursday Evening, February 4th,

BY

EDMUND KIRKE, Author of Among the Pines.

Subject—THE SOUTHERN WHITES—Their Characteristics and Relations to the Fortune of the Union.

Evening Tickets 25 cents. To be obtained at the bookstore of I. A STANWOOD, and at the door. Doors open at 7 Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. E. R. EMERSON, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.

GEORGE F. NORTH,
No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,

Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon. Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta. 8tf

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

Wanted at the MAINE FARMER OFFIE, an apprentice to the Printing Business. An intelligent boy, of steady habits and fair English education, about 16 years of age, will receive a thorough instruction in the various branches of the art. Apply immediately. HOMAN & BADGER.
Augusta, Feb. 2, 1864.

DR. E. G. GOULD'S
PIN WOR

Poetry.

THE CURIOSITIES OF LETTERS.

From a collection of anagrams, alliterations, acrostics and freaks with the alphabet, which we find in the New York *Evening Post*, we copy the following curious specimens of this description of literature:

OMISSION OF LETTERS.

A good deal of labor has been expended on verses in which certain of the letters should be excluded. The criticisms of Jamil, the Persian critic, on a poem of this kind in which A did not occur was: "It would be better if all the letters were left out." Some, however, are quite meritorious. Mr. Arthur Locker has written one wanting the letters C and S.

"Oh! tell me, Queen of Fairyland!
What elfin lore may do
To win for me that lily hand,
The hand of her I woo.
I need not name or herb or draught,
You know them all too well;
Prepare the bowl—let it be quaffed
By haughty Amabel.

"That winged boy of Pagan fame
Heard my half my prayer:
I hoped for mutual love—a flame
To weld in one one pair;
The tiny rogue employed no art
Her lofty pride to quell;
At *me* alone he aimed the dart—
Why not at Amabel?

"To him I'll plead for aid no more.
The Love-God of old Rome;
But, patriot-like, I mean t'implore
The Fairy folk of home:
On hill-top, or 'neath leafy tree,
Where'er ye deign to dwell,
Hark to my prayer and win for me
The lovely Amabel!"

Here is one in which the letter S alone is omitted:

"Oh! come to-night; for naught can charm
The weary time when thou'rt away,
Oh! come; the gentle moon hath thrown
O'er bower and hall her quivering ray.
The heather-bell hath mildly flung,
From off her fairy leaf, the bright
And diamond dew-drop that had hung
Upon that leaf—a gem of light.
Then come, love, come!

"To-night the liquid wave hath not,
Illumined by the moonlit beam
Playing upon the lake beneath,
Like frolic in an autumn dream—
The liquid wave hath not, to-night,
In all her moonlit pride, a fair
Gift like to them that on thy lip
Do breathe and laugh, and home it there.
Then come, love, come!

"To-night? to-night! my gentle one,
The flowering Amra tree
Doth long, with fragrant moan, to meet
The love-lip of the honey-bee.
But not the Amra tree can long
To meet the bee, at evening light,
With half the deep, fond love *I* long
To meet my Nama here to-night.
Then come, love, come!

A POEM WITH NO VOWELS BUT O.

The following is ingeniously constructed, containing no vowel but O. It is entitled "Incontrovertible facts."

"No monk too good to rob, or cog, or plot.
No fool so gross to bolt Scotch collops hot.
From Donjon tops no Oronooko rolls.
Logwood, not lotos floods Oporto's bowls.
Troops of old tosspots oft to sot consort,
Box tops our schoolboys flog for sport,
No cool monsoons blow soft on Oxford dons,
Orthodox, jog-trot, book-worm Solomons!
Bold Ostrogoths of ghosts no horror show.
On London shop-fronts no hop-blossoms grow.
To crocks of gold no dodo looks for food.
On soft cloth cushions no old fox doth brood.
Long storm-tost sloops forlorn work on to port.
Rooks do not roost on spoons, nor woodcocks snort,
Nor dog on snowdrop or coltsfoot rolls,
Nor common frog concocts long protocols.

ALLITERATION.

Alliteration may be a conceit of composition or an ornament of language. If used with such subtle art as only to be noticed by the peculiar charm of sound which accompanies it, it is one of the most cherished graces of language; if used in an exaggerated and palpable manner, it is merely a literary curiosity.

Recent poets are full of alliteration. Even in prose and in daily language, what Churchill calls

"Apt alliteration's artful aid"

is often evoked. One of the best specimens of alliteration on an extended scale is the famous poetical account of the Siege of Belgrade.

Here is a correct and spirited specimen:

PRINCE CHARLES PROTECTED BY FLORA M'DONALD.

All ardent acts affright an age abased
By brutal broils, by braggart bravery braced.
Craft e cankered courage changed Culloden's cry;
"Deal deep," deposed: "deal death"—"decoy!" "defy!"
Enough. Ere envy entra England's eyes,
Fancy's false future fades, for Fortune flies.
Gaunt, gloomy, guarded, grappling giant grieves,
Here, hunted hard, his harassed heart he heaves;
In implore ire incessant ills invests,
Judging Jove's jealous judgment, jaundiced jests!
Kneel, kirtled knight! keep keener kingcraft known.
Let larger lore life's levelling lessons loan;
Marauders must meet malefactors' meeds;
No nation noisy nonconformists needs.
Oracles of old! our orb ordain
Peace's possession. Plenty's palmy plain!
Quiet Quixotic quests: quell quarrelling;
Rebuke red riot's resonant rifle-ring.
Slumber seems strange where sweet silence smote
The threatening thunders throbbing through their throat.
Usurper! under uniform unwont
Vail valor's vaguest venture—valnest vaunt.
Well wot we which weird wrecks ensue. War's wildfire won
Ximenes, Xerxes, Xavier, Xenophon;
Yet you ye yearling youth, your young years yield
Zuinglius's zealous zest—Zinzendorf's Zion-zealed.

Somebody has exercised himself in producing the following:

Charles X, x king of France, was xtravagantly xtolled, but is xceedingly xecrated. He xhibited xtraordinary xcellence in xigency; he was xemplary in xterals, but xtravasis on xamination; he was xatic under xhortation, xtreme in xcitement, and xtraordinary in xtempore xpression. He was xpatriated for his xcesses; and to xplate his xtravagance, xiled—and xpired in exile."

Our Story-Teller.

VIDOCQ;

Or, The Charcoal Burner of Rouen.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

Not many miles from the city of Rouen, in France, is located a wild and somewhat extensive forest. This wood is chiefly inhabited by charcoal burners; and many are the dark legends in which they figure. Of course the tales are most exaggerated, and in most cases have no foundation at all.

During the year 183— however, several travellers, whose way lay through this forest, mysteriously disappeared. The whole place was scoured, and the inhabitants rigorously examined, but no clue was obtained, and they were dismissed. For several months after this no travellers were missed, and finally the public excitement was allayed. It is at this time that the incidents related in this sketch occurred.

It was a fine morning in early autumn, and the woods presented a beautiful appearance. The birds were gaily singing, and the rays of an afternoon sun, not too warm, were gilding the tree tops. In the very heart of the forest, surrounded by the heaps of smoking earth, stood one of those burners. He was a splendid specimen of a man, as far as physical proportions are concerned; fully six feet in height, and stout in proportion. His broad shoulders might have contained the strength of a Hercules. His head was large and covered with a shaggy mass of hair, and his features were decidedly repulsive. His eyes were small and nearly covered with bushy eyebrows. He had, altogether, a cruel and malevolent appearance.

As we introduce him to the reader, he was leaning upon a large axe, apparently in a listening position. The road ran by the place where he was standing, but he could not see far along it on account of a sudden turn a little distance from him. The clatter of a horse's hoofs, however, could be plainly heard, and in a few minutes horse and rider came in sight. The new comer was a small and active looking man, and from his dress was a gentleman well off. His eyes were unusually keen and searching, and were bent upon the charcoal burner in such a manner that the latter completely quailed before him.

"A fair day, my good man," said the horseman, in the easy manner of one speaking to an inferior.

"Excellent Monsieur, for one of my trade, I love not the boiling suns of summer, nor yet the bleak winds of winter."

"Since you are so nicely suited, I suppose you are what so few are in the world—happy."

"You say truly, Monsieur—few, few, indeed are truly happy. There is no happiness without contentment."

"And are you content?"

"At times I think I am; but when I see the nobleman riding by in his coach and four, rolling in riches, with servants to obey his every wish, and I have to toil hard for my daily bread, I cannot help thinking that God is sometimes unjust."

"And do you never think of appropriating any of these superfluous riches to yourself?"

"What does Monsieur mean? I trust that no thoughts of disobeying alike the laws of God and man ever enter into my mind."

"I meant nothing; it was merely an idle question; but I did not stop to talk thus, but to ask the way to P——. It is getting late, and I must be on the move."

"If Monsieur is in a hurry, I can direct him to P—— in about half the time."

"I shall be much obliged to you, my friend."

"This lane begins very near my home, which is about a half mile further on. You had better stop there, as my wife can point it out to you."

"I will do so. Here is a reward," exclaimed the horseman, offering him a piece of gold.

The other drew back and refused to take it, alleging he had done nothing to deserve it. The horseman then put spurs to his horse and rode away, a bend in the road soon hiding him from sight. Having rode on until he imagined that his horse's hoofs could not be heard by the charcoal burner, should the latter be listening, he dismounted and silently retraced his steps. He arrived at the place where he had left his friend, the charcoal burner, but the latter was not to be seen. The stranger hastened back to his horse and remounted.

"It is as I expected," he muttered. This road makes a large bend here, and by cutting across he can reach his hut before me. I care little, though, as I am forearmed. We shall see who'll come out first. I comprehend why he refused my gold piece, he considers it as his own, and he thinks he may as well take all together; but I must hurry on and finish this business before nightfall."

So saying he put spurs to his horse and rode on. Ten minutes' sharp riding brought the charcoal burner's hut in view. As he first caught sight of it, he thought he detected a man's face pressed against one of the windows. Of this, however, he could not be certain, as the face, if such it was, instantly disappeared. At the sound of his horse's hoofs, an old woman appeared in the doorway, and gazing curiously at him, waited till he rode up. The horseman could not help thinking that the woman was a most fitting companion for her husband. The expression of her countenance was even more villainous. The stranger, however, did not stop to criticise her appearance, but courteously saluted her, saying:

I believe, madam, that you are the wife of the charcoal burner, whom I met up the road?"

The woman replied in the affirmative.

"Then I will tell you that I am bound for P——, which I wish to reach before nightfall. He told me of a lane which was much shorter than the regular road, which, he said, you could point out to me."

"Certainly! If this is all Monsieur wishes, he is easily satisfied. You may see a little way up that large tree which towers above the rest. Just beyond that is a large rock, and the lane enters the road on the other side of it. As it is very narrow and grown up with bushes, you would hardly notice it. But with these directions you can hardly fail."

"Never you fear; I shall not miss the road."

"Is that all Monsieur wishes?"

"I believe so; but stop a minute. I offered your husband a piece of gold, but he refused to take it. Perhaps you may be more sensible."

The old woman greedily took the proffered coin, saying:

"Pierre is too sensitive. We might both starve before he would take a cent."

"I see you differ from him a little," returned the horseman, laughing. He then put spurs to his horse, and rode on. In a few minutes he reached the large rock alluded to, and could then perceive the entrance to a narrow lane, artfully concealed by bushes. He soon made his way through them, and when once in the lane, found it a little wider than he expected. It also became free of bushes, as he proceeded. He stopped a moment to examine the priming of his pistol, muttering:

"My worthy friends are rather sharp." They do not do their murdering in the open road, where spilled blood might lead to their detection, but inveigle the unfortunate traveller into the dark lane, where he may be safely put out of the way and none be the wiser of it. At any rate, I am fully prepared for them, and they will not put me out of the way without a struggle.

Having seen that his arms were ready for use he rode slowly forward, keeping a careful watch on each side of the road, that he might not be surprised. As long as the woods kept open as they were, he had no fear, as there was no good hiding places for a man. Ere long the woods began to get thicker and more sombre. Little hillocks, covered with bushes, became frequent, until at last they became a long range skirting at each side of the road. The horseman felt that the time which was to try him was near at hand and he dropped the reins until his hand covered a holster pistol, which he firmly grasped, though in such a manner as a person would not notice, and he then assumed an air of carelessness, though his watch was now keener than ever. At length he came to a place which he felt certain contained his enemy. Nature seemed to have adapted this place for the purpose of concealment. The rocks which skirted the road at this place were about breast high, and so perpendicular as to have the appearance of a wall, they were covered with a growth of bushes so thick as to be nearly impervious. The tall trees on each side of the road twined their tops together, forming a natural roof of leaves and branches, and rendering the place as dark and dismal as midnight.

It was a scene sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, but the horseman, although he knew that the next moment might be his last, rode forward with as careless an air as he might have worn had he been travelling the streets of a populous city. His hand still grasped the butt of a pistol, and his keen eyes still searched each covert. Suddenly a pistol shot rung out upon the air, and his hat fell to the ground, with a bullet-hole through it, not more than an inch above where his head had been. Instantly turning in the direction of the sound, he beheld a slight wreath of smoke curling up from behind a bush, and without a moment's hesitation, he levelled his pistol and fired. The aim was terribly fatal. A wild shriek rang upon the air, and the next moment there sprang from behind the tree, not the charcoal burner, as he had expected, but his wife. The blood was flowing copiously from her forehead, and presented a horrible spectacle. She tottered to the edge of the wall of rocks and fell into the road, a corpse.

"Had I known it to be a woman," the horseman muttered, "I never would have fired. But it is too late to moralize. What can have become of my friend, the charcoal burner?"

As he spoke, he turned round quickly and encountered the object of his thoughts. It was lucky for him that he was so quick. The charcoal burner held a gleaming knife in his hand, already uplifted to strike. While the horseman's attention had been engaged by the tragical end of the woman, he had silently crept up behind him, and the would-be assassin sprang forward, making a desperate pass at his breast. The horseman still held the discharged pistol in his hand, and with his long barrel managed to parry the blow.

He then buried his spurs deep into the horse's side, and the goaded beast sprang forward so violently as to dash the charcoal burner to the ground, and completely sprang over him, dashing the knife from his hand, leaving him stunned in the middle of the road. The horseman turned instantly, and drawing his remaining pistol from his holster, waited for the other to rise. The latter staggered to his feet, and leaning against the rocks on the side of the road, gazed sullenly and revengefully on his conqueror. Thus the strange couple regarded each other for some time, until at last the horseman broke the silence:

"So, my friend," he said, "your career is ended at last."

"Yes, curse you! I'd rend you asunder too if——"

"You dared, I presume," put in the stranger. "I doubt not your good intentions, and can only thank heaven that you have not a power proportionate to your will, but I am doubly thankful that I have been the means of ridding the earth of such a monster. I presume you can give a pretty good account of those mysterious disappearances of late?"

"Ay, that I can! You are the first richly freighted traveller who has entered that lane and escaped the bullet or the knife."

"Pshaw! do you take me for one of those simpletons whose purses are better filled than their heads?"

"No!" exclaimed the other with sudden energy. "I know better. From the very first you seemed to have read my intention, and you must have been sent expressly to entrap me. In other words you are a detective in disguise. Well, you have come out best, but you have played a desperate part. Few would have escaped as you have, for my wife is a good shot. But you seemed from the first to be fortune's favorite."

"I certainly had a narrow escape," remarked the other pointing to the bullet hole in his hat. "But it is not the first time that fortune has proved friendly to me."

"Well, who are you?" at length demanded the other.

"My name is Vidocq!"

"Great heavens! the Parisian detective!—I might have known that it would be all up with me when you were pitted against me."

"Yes; business at the metropolis being rather dull, and having heard some rumors of your doings, I thought I would take a trip out here, if only for the good of my health. But it is growing late, and you must be moving."

"Where must I go?"

"To the gallows, in the end," was the cool reply; but at present, to the jail at P——."

"To the gallows!" returned the other fiercely. "Never! any death but that!"

The detective levelled his pistol at the head of the coal burner, and exclaimed:

"You shall have a bullet through your head, if you prefer it!"

The other ducked his head in expectation of the shot, and then made a desperate spring at the detective. The latter, however, was in no hurry to fire, and cooly awaited the other's attack. The charcoal burner grasped the reins with his left hand, and with his right, endeavored to grasp the pistol. The detective, however, caught his right hand, with his own left, and holding it up with an iron grasp passed his right hand under, until his pistol pressed against the other's forehead, when he fired. The other instantly relaxed his hold, and, with a terrible cry, fell back a corpse.

The detective, having accomplished the purpose of his visit, did not delay his return to Paris, but having explained the whole affair to the proper authorities at P—— he departed.

And thus was the earth rid of two as great monsters in human form as ever lived.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

"There'll be a bitin' black frost on the hills to-night, I tell ye!" said Moses Atterly, as he threw an armful of oak logs, fringed with silver-gray moss, upon the stone hearth, and rubbed his hands cheerily before the red, roaring blaze that encircled the rude iron fire-dog in drifts of ruby sparks.

He was a tall, wiry-looking old man, with mild hazel eyes, and a skin well nigh as brown as the basket of butternuts that stood in the corner—a man whom you might easily fancy to have grown up among those rock-bound, wind-swept wildernesses, as one of the giant pines on the steep cliffs above had grown—stalwart, sturdy, and true to the very heart's core. The room was very plain, with no curtains at the narrow-paned windows, and no carpet save the odd zigzag veins in the hickory boards that formed the floor; yet there was an air of comfort in the splint-bottomed chairs, with red moreen cushions, and the round table, neatly spread for the evening meal. Over the fire an appolectic black tea-kettle kept up a dreamy song, and Moses Atterly's only child sat, with folded hands, in the chimney corner, watching the vaporous wreath curling from the spout—a pretty, soft-eyed girl, with a late rose in her braids of glossy chestnut brown hair, and straight, clearly-cut features—now in shadow, and all irradiated by the capricious torches of flame that played at hide-and-seek in and out among the crevices of the great bubbling, singing logs.

"Have you been to the post-office to-night, father?" said she, suddenly looking up as Moses gave the smouldering back log a sort of remonstrating kick.

"No; but I met Jim Grayling down by the hemlock hollow, and he said he was goin' straight there; so I told him to ask if there was anything for our folks. He'll be here directly, I calculate, for it must be all of two hours ago."

"I am sorry," said Bessie, almost petulantly.

"Father, I detest the sight of that man!"

"My daughter!" remonstrated Moses, "that ain't accordin' to either sense or gospel."

"Well, I can't help it, father," coaxed Bessie, stealing her soft, dimpled hand into the rough palm that lay on Moses Atterly's knee. "He always seemed to me like—"

She stopped suddenly—so suddenly that the late rose fell out of her hair and lay on the stone hearth—for, as she turned her head, she saw James Grayling standing beside them, unfolding a coarse white-and-red worsted comforter from about his neck. He stooped, without a word, and picked up the rose for her.

"Why, Jim!" said Farmer Atterly, "where on airth did you drop down from? I didn't hear you come in!"

"Didn't you? I am sure I knocked loud enough," said Grayling, with a deep red flush slowly fading from his cheek. "Pretty well to-night, Bessie?"

"I am quite well enough," pouted Bessie, without looking at him, and tossing her recovered rose in among the glowing cinders. Somehow or other it had lost its charms, after having lain in James Grayling's hand a second.

"Sit down, Jim," said the farmer, heartily. "Any mails for us to-night?"

"Nothing."

What a strange smile passed over his face as he saw the sudden downward droop of Bessie Atterly's eyelashes—the quiver around her mouth.

"Nothin'! That's queer. You see Bessie's feelin' kind o' worried 'cause she don't hear nothin' from Henry Ives."

James Grayling paused, a little maliciously to note the sparkle in Bessie's eyes as she leaned forward with reddening cheeks and intent look.

"What does he say" she gasped.

"Well, I'm afraid you'll feel badly about it; but he says Harry Ives was captured, with a half dozen others, by a skirmishing party, a week before he wrote."

"Captured!"

"Yes. And that isn't all. He says that they didn't half believe Harry Ives cared whether he was carried down south or not; for he had taken a great notion to some pretty girl down in Virginia—a planter's darter—and—"

"I don't believe it, James Grayling," said Bessie, springing to her feet, with flashing eye and passion-crimsoned forehead; "I don't believe a word of it. You are repeating some vile falsehood."

"I knew you'd feel bad," said Grayling, with provoking mildness, "but I thought that you ought to know how matters stood. I can show you Sam's letter, if that will be any more satisfactory. I never had much faith in Harry Ives—a careless, dashing fellow—who—"

"Hush! I will not listen to another sentence," ejaculated Bessie, angrily, and with a certain strange dignity in her girl-face and slender form."

"Mr. Atterly," said Grayling, with aggravating moderation and calmness, "how long is it since your daughter received a letter from Harry Ives?"

"Well, it's a consid'able spell," said the old farmer; "but letters *do* take time to reach us, you know."

"Yes, particularly when they're never sent," sneered Grayling.

"Father, don't listen to him," cried Bessie, passionately. "If the whole world were to tell me Harry Ives was untrue, I wouldn't believe them."

And Bessie fainted quietly away, with her chestnut braids of hair drooping over her father's knee.

Poor child! Could she but have foreseen the weary months of waiting for the letter which never came from the far-off southern hills, the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, that were in store for her, she might have been sorry that she had not died then and there, holding fast to that firm faith in Harry Ives's fidelity.

James Grayling, a crafty, patient man, bided his time. It came at last when the tender green of the hill-sides shriveled and grew brown under the starry, silent frost of the bitter December nights, and the keen wind rushed with thunderous swell through the lonely pine forests in these wild solitudes.

"Daughter, it's the dearest wish of my heart," said Farmer Atterly, solemnly, as he sat with Bessie in the old, silent room. "I'm gettin' well on in years; and if I could but see you married to some good and true man before I am taken away, I should rest easier in my grave. James Grayling has been almost a son to me these months of trial and trouble. He is coming for his final answer to-night. Let it be Yes!"

Bessie shuddered. That year of sick, wistful grief had changed her into a pale, fragile girl, with large, frightened eyes, ever roving from side to side, as if vainly seeking something which never came.

"Wait, father," she murmured eagerly, as if pleading for sweet life itself: "wait a little longer—only a little longer!"

"I have waited, Bessie. It is a year and over since Henry Ives has sent you either word or message. He may be dead—better dead than a scoundrel!—but James Grayling has been true as steel to me all this time. He deserves you, Bessie; and when you're once married you'll learn to love him. Shall we say this day month for your wedding, daughter?"

That night Bessie laid her cold hand in James Grayling's eager palm, and said "Yes," dreamily, to whatever he proposed. What had life left for her? As well be James Grayling's wife as anything else, since God willed that she should live and suffer on, and the dreary path of years lay spread out before her listless feet!

The old smoke-stained walls were wreathed with feathery garlands of cedar and pine, with the scarlet berries of the mountain ash glowing here and there; the great fire roared up the chimney with festive sound, and all the neighbors were gathered round Farmer Atterly's hearthstone; for pretty Bessie was to be married that night.

"She don't look as a bride ought to, somehow," whispered Mrs. Deacon Jennings to her companion, Mahala Bird. "She seems to me jest like one o' them white snow-wreaths down in the hollow yonder."

"Maybe it's that white dress," said Mahala; "but she does look like a corpse. Land o' Goshen! what be I sayin'? It ain't good luck to talk about corpses on a weddin' night."

For the pretty bridesmaids had just led Bessie in, robed in pure sheeny silk, with snowy geraniums in her hair, and not a vestige of color in her cheek,

"There! don't she look sweet?" said Susy Jennings. "Is it time to go into the parlor yet?"

"Massy, no child!" said Mrs. Jennings; "not for an hour. Why, Jim Grayling hasn't come yet!"

So Bessie sat down in the midst of the assembled maids and matrons, and played with the white flowers in her bouquet, thinking—who knows of what? Perhaps a lonely grave under the cruel southern stars; perhaps the fair face of the woman who had wiled her lover's heart away.

Somebody spoke to her, she looked up, and all of a sudden her frightened eyes traced a figure beyond the open door opposite to which she sat—a figure hurriedly pressing through the crowd.

"Where is she? I will see Bessie, wedding or no wedding! Who has a better right than I?"

The next moment, the pale, white-robed bride lay like a fair, still statue in Henry Ives' arms.

"Stand off, I say!" he cried, fiercely. "Let no one come between me and the woman I love. I have earned her to be my wife—earned her by long months of pain and suffering—earned her by wounds upon the battle-field of the country she loved! Do you say she is to be married to James Grayling? What has James Grayling done with the letters I sent to his care?—with all the messages I entrusted to him! She had better be in her grave than married to James Grayling. Mr. Atterly, you are a just and a good man; judge between me and the treacherous fox I fancied was my friend."

"Harry, Harry!" faltered the old man, "I never dreamed o' this. Tell us about it, my boy, for my old head swims."

And Harry Ives, still holding Bessie to his heart, revealed the story of his own truth and James Grayling's duplicity. When he had finished the impassioned recital, Moses Atterly clasped the brown, strong hand between his own horny palms, and said solemnly:

"My boy, I ask your pardon for every doubt that ever crossed my mind, and I thank the merciful Providence that has spared Bessie from being Jim Grayling's wife. We were calculatin' to have a weddin' here to-night; and it isn't too late yet, if Harry hasn't no objections to bein' married in his soldier clothes."

"Father," interposed Bessie, rosy as a whole bouquet of carnations blended into one; but Harry took her hands into his, whispering:

"Love! I shall not feel secure until I can call you *wife*"—and the remonstrance died away upon her lips.

"Are you all ready, Elder Wilkins?" said Moses; "cause I b'lieve the young couple is."

Ah! she looked like a bride *now*, with the hazel light burning in soft fires under her long curled lashes, and the carmine dyes coming and going upon her cheek, like a proud and blushing bride.

The ceremony was scarcely over before the silver chime of sleigh bells sounded at the door, and James Grayling's voice was heard, exclaiming:

"I'm afraid I am a little late; but the horse sprained one of his legs, and I had to get him changed at Squire Warrenton's. However—"

"Yes, Jim Grayling, you *are* a little late," said Moses Atterly, taking a prodigious pinch of snuff; "for my darter's married already."

"Married!" ejaculated James Grayling, as if half uncertain whether his intended father-in-law were not a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum.

"Yes—to Harry Ives!"

As Grayling's bewildered eye caught sight, in the brilliantly lighted rooms beyond, of the young soldier, bending his head to listen to some whispered word from Bessie, he turned a dull, dead yellow, and a chill dew broke out around his mouth.

"What does this mean?" he asked.

"It means, Jim Grayling, that you're a scoundrel!" said the old man, with sudden fire flashing in his eyes. "There's the open door—leave the house before Harry Ives sets eyes on you, for he's a spirited lad, and mischief might come of it! And hark ye—never let me see your villainous face again!"

Silently, and like a wounded snake, James Grayling crept out into the chill darkness of the tempestuous night, a detected, disappointed man. And so effectually did he take Moses Atterly's advice that the little village in the hollow knew his name and presence no more.

And Bessie Ives, the happiest little wife in the whole world, sings softly over her work, counting the days until, "when this cruel war is over," she shall welcome her soldier-husband back to the grand old pine forests of Maine once more.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

A Japanese lady appears to spend all her talent on her head. Her hair is black, glossy, thick and long, and is done up in a most imposing superstructure, with the aid of cushions, false hair, combs and daggers, or cross-bars of tortoise shell. I cannot describe it exactly, but there appears to be this plan: Brushed back in one central and two lateral masses from the forehead, it meets with the back hair brushed straight up, and the consequence is a series of rolls intertwined with gold thread and silk stuff, and curiously fastened up with coral-headed pins, gilt combs, and tortoise shell bars. It really has a pretty effect. The married ladies further adorn themselves by pulling out their eyebrows and blackening their teeth, though I believe the origin of this was with the husbands, who, always free themselves, wished to make their wives unattractive to others. Their faces, when they don't powder themselves (which they are very fond of doing, and painting their lips with red), are pretty when you have become accustomed to the true Mongolian type. Their figures are absolute perfection, and their hands and feet smaller and better shaped than any I ever saw in Europe. This is owing to their dress, which is never tight, and to their never wearing boots, but only straw sandals, or a kind of patten in wet weather.

The dress of the men and women is almost the same. A long "kee-mo-no," descending to the ancles in men, and to the ground with women, though tucked up any height in walking out, folded over the breast, and secured at the waist by a girdle. The sleeves are very large, and hang down nearly to the knee. In addition the women have long pieces of figured silk which they wind twice round the waist, and then hang up behind so as to droop in a kind of rectangular festoon down to the back of the knees. Colors are generally sombre, and, as well as the patterns, which are commonly checks, are regulated by the laws for the different classes. No cap is worn, but the coolie-class generally bind round their head a piece of coarse stuff. Yakonins wear a closer kind of kee-mo-no, and over this a kind of mantle, generally of gauze or crape, and marked with the devices of the kaimino to whom they belong. They wear various shaped hats, and always carry two swords at the left side, one longer than the other, and both generally in working order. You must always keep an eye on these two sworded men. If they draw, you must shoot them *sur le champ*, for there is a law (originating doubtless from a humane object) that if they draw their sword they must use it, otherwise they are decapitated or commit harikari; that is, slit up their bowels.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A short time ago a candidate for matrimony arrived in town, and straightway repaired to the office of an obliging county clerk, for the purpose of obtaining a marriage certificate. The clerk misunderstood the name of the fair one who was making inroads on the affections of the applicant, and consequently inserted the wrong name of the female party who was to be tied by the silken cords. The intended groom was so delighted with the prospect before him that he did not stop to read the document after it was placed in his hands, but forking over two dollars, he thrust the legal privilege in his pocket. Gaining an audience with the object of his heart, the two repaired to the house of a clergyman, where the document was presented, which in the eyes of the minister, appearing perfectly satisfactory, the two were united in the holy bands of wedlock. The next morning upon seating themselves at the breakfast table of one of our hotels, the groom commenced reading the record of his marriage in the morning papers, and found that the printers had him married to another woman. Thrusting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out the marriage license, when, lo and behold, to his utter astonishment, he discovered that the clerk had committed the grave error of inserting the wrong name of the intended bride. Turning to the object of his affections, and with an excited yet tremulous voice, he exclaimed:

"Maria, a mistake has been made, and I am married to the wrong woman. You are not my lawful wife."

Maria gave a glance at the legal document, and with a half-drawn sigh, answered:

"It's no use fretting, Jeremiah—it's too late now!"

☞Horace Mann very beautifully remarks that a brother's tender relation to a sister was designed by Heaven as a preparation and a prophecy of that holier relation for which one shall forsake father and mother, and brother and sister.

☞Habits influence the character pretty much as under-currents influence a vessel; and whether they speed us on the way of our wishes, or retard our progress, their effect is not the less important because imperceptible.

HOW MR. M—— WAS CHEATED.

Mr. M——, of a certain town in Vermont, is not distinguished for liberality, either of purse or opinion. His ruling passion is a fear of being cheated. The loss, whether real or fancied, of a few cents, would give him more pain than the destruction of an entire navy. He once bought a large cake of tallow at a country store, at ten cents a pound. On breaking it to pieces at home, it was found to contain a large cavity. This he considered a terrible disclosure of cupidity and fraud on the part of the dealer. He drove furiously back to the store, entering in great excitement, bearing the tallow, and exclaiming:

"Here, you rascal, you have cheated me! Do you call that an honest cake of tallow? It is hollow; and there ain't near so much as there appeared to be. I want you to make it right."

"Certainly, certainly," replied the merchant. "I'll make it right. I didn't know the cake was hollow. Let me see—you paid ten cents per pound. Now, Mr. M——, how much do you suppose the hole will weigh?"

☞A certain green customer, who was a stranger to mirrors, and who stepped into the cabin of one of our ocean steamers, stopped in front of a large pier glass, which he took for a door, and seeing his own reflection, he said:

'I say, mister, when does this ere boat start?'

Getting no answer from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated.

'I say, mister, when does this boat start?'

Incensed at the still silent figure, he then broke out:

'Go to thunder! you darned sassafras colored, shockheaded bullcalf; you dont look as if you knew much anyhow!'

TO the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Augusta, in and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Tuesday of November, A. D., 1863.

ERASTUS WARREN of Winslow, County of Kennebec, aforesaid, humbly represents and gives this Honorable Court to be informed, that he is tenant in common with persons unknown, of the following described lands, situated in said Winslow, County aforesaid, to wit:—The four rod strip, so called, bounded on the south by the north line of the Richard Thomas large lot, so called; on the east by a line parallel with and four rods distant, at high water mark, from the east shore of the Kennebec river, at right angles; on the north by the southerly line of the Gardiner lot, so called, and on the west by the Kennebec river, excepting therefrom the roads and rights of way on the same for the Penobscot and Railroad bridges. Also the Getchell lot, so called, formerly occupied by Jacob F. Dowse, deceased, bounded north by land of said Warren; east by land formerly or now owned by W. & W. Getchell; south by land of Partridge and of A. Hedington; and west by the Kennebec river. Also small lots numbered two, four and five on John Jones' plan of the Fort Point, Sebasticook river.

And your said petitioner avers that he is the owner in fee simple of one undivided sixth part of said premises, and has a legal right of entry into the same; and further avers that the other owners of said premises are unknown to him.

To enable your petitioner to have and enjoy his said share of said premises, it is necessary that partition be made thereof, and his said share set out to him to have and hold the same in severalty.

He therefore prays that due notice may be ordered to all parties interested, and that partition be ordered, commissioners appointed, and his share of said premises set out to him in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided. As in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Augusta, in said County, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1863.

ERASTUS WARREN.
By A. LIBBEY, his Att'y.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, November T. 1863.

Upon the foregoing petition the Court order that notice thereof be given to all persons interested as co-tenants, by advertising an attested copy of the same, together with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed at said Augusta, the last publication of said notice to be twenty days at least before the next term of this Court to be holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864, that they may then and there appear and answer to said petition, and show cause, if any they have, why partition should not be ordered as therein prayed for. Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
3w6 Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF JANE ROBBINS, Administratrix on the estate of Simon Robbins, late of Rome, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of three hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Rome, and described as follows, viz: the homestead farm with the house, barn, shop, and grist mill and other buildings lately occupied by the deceased. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate, of three hundred and fifty dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same, or sell the same for not less than that sum. JANE ROBBINS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of January, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court of Probate to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 6*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of DAVID MOODY, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of February, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register* 6*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIZA BLAKE, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 6*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1864.

HARRISON CROSBY, Administrator on the Estate of James Crosby, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 2*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1864.

ALBERT CASWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of Aaron P. Crooker, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 6*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1864.

ABIGAIL COGGSWELL, widow of Aaron Cogswell, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased,